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FOREIGN MINISTRY: NITZE PROPOSED 'COMPROMISE'

PM221041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR"]

[Text] Some time ago Paul Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, unofficially stated to the head of the Soviet delegation the ideas concerning what from his point of view was a possible compromise version for solving the issues discussed at the talks.

On the face of it the option set forth by Paul Nitze could seem an acceptable foundation for a compromise solution: In accordance with this version the United States would renounce the deployment of all missiles it has planned to station in Europe (572 units), and the USSR would leave in the European part of the country such a number of SS-20 missiles that would be an approximate actual equivalent of the medium-range missiles Great Britain and France now have.

The question arose, however, as to whether those unofficial pronouncements of the chief U.S. negotiator, as was the case in the past more than once, were a mere tactical move devised this time to create a semblance of possible progress at the talks precisely at the moment when the USA begins to bring its missiles to Europe.

In this connection, Paul Nitze was told that the Soviet side is prepared to consider the variant mentioned by him for resolving the issue of medium-range missiles (together with the question of the corresponding nuclear-capable aircraft), but only in the event of this variant being officially proposed by the American side.

And the dishonest game of the American side became instantly clear. Telling the Soviet side nothing in response to its expressed wish to have an official confirmation of the statements of the chief U.S. negotiator, the American side began to spread, including among the U.S. allies in NATO, allegations that it is the head of the Soviet, not the U.S. delegation, that has proposed some new variant. In the process, in ascribing to the Soviet delegation the authorship of the variant which in reality emanated from the American delegation, Washington, in addition, doctored it in a manner so as to create a false impression of the USSR's readiness not to take into account the British and French medium-range means.

In order to expose Washington's position in this whole affair, the Soviet side informed the governments of those countries that were misled by the American side as to the actual state of affairs.

This incorrect, which is an understatement, behavior of the American side on this issue is added evidence that the USA does not seek a mutually acceptable agreement that would prevent a new, highly dangerous round of nuclear arms race in Europe.

U.S., SOVIET START DELEGATIONS MEET 22 NOV

LD221116 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 22 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

CRUISE 'THREAT' TO NEUTRAL, NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

PM212056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[APN "Announcement": "Cruise Missiles and the Safety of Third Countries"]

[Text] As has become known to the NOVOSTI Press Agency [APN] competent circles in the Soviet Union take an understanding view of the anxiety of Europe's neutral and nonaligned countries at the extraordinarily negative consequences of the deployment -- which is being pushed ahead by the NATO decision -- of U.S. cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in the West European theater.

Indeed, just by themselves the tactical-technical features of these delivery vehicles -- small dimensions, low flight (40-60 meters), flat trajectory, automatic change of course according to a set program (yaw) -- make them a means of intrusion into the airspace of any country over which they fly.

If, for example, one imagines that U.S. cruise missiles deployed just at U.S. bases in Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy receive targets ranging from the European North of the USSR to the Caucasus regions bordering on Turkey, then it is easy to see with a glance at a map that the paths of these missiles must inevitably pass through the airspace of third countries from Scandinavia to the Balkans.

Insofar as a cruise missile is nothing but a relatively low-speed flying apparatus for delivering a nuclear bomb, the problems of safety and equally of international legal liability for allowing them to pass through their territory (in this instance, forced passage) acquire the same kind of significance for neutral states as, shall we say, the use of their aispace by foreign bombers. Only the scale of these problems becomes immeasurably greater.

These are the problems: Can a given country remain inactive in the face of the threat of its territory becoming involved in the provocation of a nuclear war, and does it have the right to seek and find methods of curtailing the flight of these missiles for the sake of ensuring its own safety and, ultimately, for the sake of survival?

The growing and justified anxiety on this score in the neutral and nonaligned countries merely serves to emphasize, Soviet circles believe, the degree to which the stability of the overall stragegic situation is being undermined by the plans for the implementation of the "two-track decision" of NATO that is edging mankind toward nuclear catastrophe.

PONOMAREV: CONTINUING GENEVA TALKS IMPOSSIBLE

LD221032 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 22 Nov 83

["Boris Ponomarev: Talks Will Become Impossible" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague November 22 TASS -- "The introduction into Western Europe of new American missiles will make impossible the continuation of the ongoing Geneva talks," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed. His article on the problem of the limitation of nuclear weapons has been published in the December issue of the Prague-based WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal.

Boris Ponomarev exposes the lie of the Western propaganda claims that the Geneva talks can and must be continued even after the start of the deployment of missiles. "Everybody should know that this is not going to happen", Ponomarev writes.

The article also points to the demagogic character of the claims made in the West that in the event, if new American missiles are deployed, the socialist countries will not decide to take large-scale counter-measures. "Nobody should doubt that the counter-measures will be very serious and weighty in the military sense," Boris Ponomarev writes.

NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL ON INF 'FAIRY TALE'

LD211747 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 21 Nov 83

["Putting a Good Face on a Bad State of Things" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: THE NEW YORK TIMES today published an editorial on nuclear arms in Europe, which called in question the editors' claims to be serious and sound in judgements and conclusions.

The paper claimed cheerfully that "there is no cause for alarm" in connection with the dramatic aggravation of the military and political situation in Europe since American nuclear missiles started arriving in Britain and other NATO countries. The only thing needed, it followed from the article, is for the Western nations just to "hold together and begin deployment" of the American missiles. As soon as the Soviet Union sees that the protests of the American population have not made the Reagan administration abandon its plans to deploy the missiles in Europe, it will immediately throw in the towel, THE NEW YORK TIMES averred.

The Soviet Union, it said, will agree not to count the British and French nuclear forces in the overall balance of forces and bless the deployment of the American missiles right outside the borders of socialist countries without demanding any similar Soviet missile deployment at a similar distance from the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES believes that the Americans should not pay any attention to the Soviet Union's response measures to counter the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe at all since such measures are allegedly needless.

THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial really sounded like a chapter from the children's fairy-tale Alice in Wonderland.

Instead of providing any arguments to back up its absurd predictions, the paper, which is reckoned to be the patriarch of the American press, repeated as an incantation three times in an article just one and a half type-written pages long variations of one and the same thesis, namely: "Agreement would not be difficult", "agreement should not be hard to find" and "agreement could follow swiftly".

The most curious thing in THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial was that it did not answer one natural question, that is: "Why should the Soviet Union need a palpably unequal agreement that will provide for the materialization of a huge part of the USSR's nuclear shield, without envisaging concessions on the part of NATO in return?" [sentence as received]

By passing the Reagan administration's wishes for something that is really going to happen, THE NEW YORK TIMES clearly tries to dupe the Americans into putting up with the world's slide into the nuclear precipice, but this makes it very like the African ostrich that hides its head in the sand.

INF 'CONFRONTATION' REQUIRES MILITARY VIGILANCE

PM211127 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Nov 83 p 3

[TASS-attributed article by Admiral N. Khovrin, deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "Standing Guard Over Peace"]

[Text] Mankind is faced with an alternative: either preserving peace or losing everything in the flames of a nuclear missile war, various versions of which are being discussed in the NATO Headquarters. Such a war would inevitably entail the destruction of entire peoples and catastrophic consequences for civilization and life on earth itself.

The leading imperialist states headed by the United States are seeking to break the existing military-strategic equilibrium and change the correlation of forces in their own favor. Of special danger right now is the decision which the U.S. leadership has foisted on a number of West European NATO countries regarding the deployment on their territories of about 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which it is planned to target on the socialist community countries. The deployment of these new missiles has in fact already begun and is being conducted in the atmosphere of the unprecedented arms race spurred on by the Western countries. Everything, including the latest statements by the U.S. President himself, suggests that the U.S. Administration intends to continue along the path of increased war preparations and increased confrontation with the USSR.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are persistently struggling for the curbing of the arms race, the relaxation of tension, a conversation of peace, and the solution of international problems through negotiations. Defending peace -- there is no more important task right now for our party and people. "In advancing far-reaching proposals for limitations and reductions for nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range -- in Europe," the statement by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stresses, "we are concerned not only for the security of the USSR and the socialist community states but also for the security of all other countries."

At the same time the real threat emanating from world imperialism obliges the Warsaw Pact states to be concerned for their own defense. This accords with V.I. Lenin's instructions that the peoples who have embarked on the path of socialist development "must have a close military and economic alliance, for otherwise the capitalists...will suppress and stifle us one by one." Since the Warsaw Pact was signed, the allied countries have constantly endeavored to ensure that the peoples' legitimate national interests are safeguarded on the basis of reliable military equilibrium built not on the unilateral upgrading of armaments but on the mutual curtailment of the arms race with the strictest observance of equality and identical security. This was convincingly reaffirmed by the new Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions.

But let no one take our peace proposals for weakness or try to talk to us in the language of threats and diktat. The socialist countries do not need foreign lands or foreign wealth, but they will never relinquish their own vital interests, everything which they treasure infinitely and in which they take pride.

The bellicose imperialist circles' dangerous plans for achieving military superiority over the socialist community countries are doomed to failure. Whatever weapons may appear in the United States and NATO, Soviet servicemen will have a reliable counter to them.

In this connection we cannot fail to cite the well-known words of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister: "The present development level of the Soviet economy, science and technology fully enables us to resolve successfully the most complex tasks in the military-technical field. Our country can create any type of weapons on which the enemies of peace would like to gamble, be it MX missiles, cruise missiles, or any other weapon."

If, despite everything, the new medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Europe, retaliatory steps will ensue, including those which will graphically demonstrate the illusoriness of U.S. calculations on the geographical isolation and invulnerability of its own territory. In particular, by agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, preparatory work has begun on these countries' territories for the deployment of tactical missile complexes. We will also be obliged to take other effective steps.

The Soviet Union has never launched an arms race. The USSR and its allies are not seeking military superiority. They maintain their defense potential at the level necessary to defend the Warsaw Pact states. Steps are being taken to enhance the combat readiness of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

A high level of combat readiness and combat capability -- that is what most fully describes the state of the Joint Armed Forces. These qualities are a firm fusion of the highest level of technical equipment and the personnel's martial skill and indomitable morale. All this is reliably assured by the developed socialist economy, the sociopolitical unity of the fraternal peoples, and the leadership of the Warsaw Pact states' communist and workers parties.

Thanks to the concern of the communist and workers parties, the allied armies are equipped with modern weapons and staffed with well-trained officer cadres. In their overwhelming majority the fraternal armies' generals, admirals, and officers are members of the communist and workers parties. Many of them are graduates of Soviet military training establishments. The national commands and the joint commands display constant concern for the further improvement of the standard of the officer corps' training.

A special mention should be made of military science, which at the present stage is playing a constantly increasing role. The fraternal armies' joint efforts have successfully resolved many questions of strategy, operational skill, and tactics, and they are further elaborating problems of the Joint Armed Forces' development and improvement, the solution of tasks by coalition groupings of troops, and comprehensive backup for them.

The allied armies' servicemen are linked by strong fraternal ties of friendship and comradeship in arms. They are resolving together the complex tasks facing them, the most important of which is constantly ensuring a high level of combat readiness.

The importance of combat readiness has increased particularly now that there is a real possibility of the aggressor's sudden use of nuclear missile weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The unvarying conclusion to be drawn from this is that the maintenance of the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact states' national and Joint Armed Forces at a high level not only accords with their interests but also objectively serves the cause of preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world.

Joint exercises are the most effective form of the comprehensive training of the troops, commanders, and staffs of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

Questions of the combat coordination and close interaction of the units and subunits of the branches of the armed forces and categories of troops of the allied armies are reheased during exercises such as "Alliance," Brotherhood in Arms," "Friendship," and "Shield." The exercises verify the correctness of our military-theory views of the nature and means of armed combat and the feasibility of the normatives and calculations produced by the relevant staffs in planning an operation or battle. Every exercise is a new step in strengthening socialist internationalism and friendship between the Joint Armed Forces' servicemen.

Joint efforts effectively promote the further enhancement of the personnel's ideological-political tempering and their possibility of withstanding intense moral-psychological and physical loads. During these exercises the soldiers, sailors, officers, generals, and admirals of the fraternal armies get to know each other better and are imbued to an even greater degree with a feeling of friendship and respect, and mutual trust and understanding. Meetings between servicemen and the population of the allied countries on whose territory joint exercises are held develop into moving demonstrations of internal friendship.

The exchange of experience of party political work helps the personnel's successful solution of their tasks. Under coordinated plans, measures are being implemented with a view to inculcating in the servicemen boundless devotion to the cause of socialism and loyalty to the revolutionary and combat traditions of the allied countries' peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed that we will continue to do everything necessary to safeguard the security of our own country and that of our friends and allies.

Profoundly aware of their patriotic and international duty and their great mission to stand guard over the fraternal people's peaceful labor, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces are persistently improving their professional skill and raising their combat readiness. Their high degree of field, air, and naval skill is forged daily in persistent martial labor. The troops train in a complex, intensive, dynamic situation, under conditions approximating those of combat.

To act as an insurmountable obstacle in the path of imperialism's aggressive forces and to protect the world from a thermonuclear catastrophe is the main function of the Warsaw Pact Organization and its Joint Armed Forces. This is constantly borne in mind by the generals, admirals, officers, sergeants, petty officers, soldiers, and sailors of the socialist armies and navies vigilantly guarding the gains of socialism.

MELNIKOV REVIEWS WORLD EVENTS, HITS U.S. POLICY

PM211417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] U.S. Militarist Complexion

The events of the past week in the world -- I will discuss the most important of them later -- provide further confirmation of the conclusions on the perniciousness of the present American Administration's foreign policy course that were drawn in the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. U.S. imperialism has manifested itself in all its magnitude and all its reactionary, aggressive makeup in various points on the planet -- those which are customarily called "hot spots." In the shooting on a Grenada trampled by its soldiery, in the constant threats to the freedom-loving peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, in the fueling of tension in the Near East, and in the unceremonious imposition of its will even on its NATO allies.

The last illusions that Washington might take "a turn for the better" faded with the first cold snaps of the current political fall. Urged on by imperial ambitions, the present U.S. Administration is going further and further and carrying out more and more adventures, seeking to involve its allies in them. U.S. imperialism is trampling international law, flouting morality and heaping up moutains of lies in order to "substantiate" its misanthropic policy.

Right now the Washington administration is hastening to realize a dangerous design -- to begin deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European states.

Last Monday morning an American military transport aircraft delivered the first consignment of cruise missiles to the British Isles. A few hours later British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine declared in Parliament that the missiles had been delivered "in accordance with the NATO program for making these weapons operational by the end of the year." His words were drowned in a storm of protests and amid cries of "Shame!" from the opposition benches. Labor leader N. Kinnoch evaluated the British authorities, unscrupulous and shortsighted stand as follows: The Tory government has "stabbed the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe in the back."

Meanwhile, other knives are being whetted for the same purpose in the Pentagon-NATO kitchen. Washington is trying to hustle its allies, using whispered promises, lies and blackmail. "All necessary steps have already been taken in our country, and some steps have been taken in other countries to complete the deployment of the new missiles on schedule," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger hastened to declare.

The White House balances debit and credit. By hook or by crook, and by pressuring the Belgian Parliament, it succeeded in pushing through a decision on missile deployment. The Italian Government has done the same thing in Parliament despite a strong protest from its own people. The 21 November starting session in Oslo does not promise to be smooth, as more than 60 percent of Norwegians say "no!" to American missiles in Europe. In the U.S. Administration's view Denmark's behavior is seditious, since it has raised the question of convening an extraordinary meeting of the NATO states' foreign ministers, inasmuch as Folketing deputies have advocated postponing the deployment of American missiles, continuing the talks until concrete results are achieved and counting the British and French nuclear arsenals.

If we follow the graphic comparisons of the British labor leader, the knife that is most dangerous for the Geneva talks is being whetted -- under a vigilant American eye -- on the Rhine. The FRG, according to the calculations of Washington nuclear planners, must become the "front-line" NATO state in Europe by deploying more missiles than any other NATO country, and the Pershing II's will be deployed only there.

On 21-22 November the Bundestag is to debate the question of the deployment of the new American missiles on FRG territory. It is not surprising that political Bonn is being torn by contradictions right now. With good reason, the newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE declares, it is possible to speak "of a direct confrontation between the parties of the ruling coalition -- The Christian Democratic Union [CDU], the Christian Social Union [CSU], and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] -- on the one hand and the Social Democrats on the other. The coalition parties clearly advocate the implementation of NATO's two-track decision, while the Social Democrats are increasingly distancing themselves from the missiles."

Conscious of the whole extent of the unpopularity of the "missile plan" which is turning the FRG population into Washington's nuclear hostage, the parties of the government coalition -- the CDU, the CSU, and the FDP -- are maneuvering, dissembling, and covering up the trail. At home and "abroad" Foreign Minister Genscher does not tire of repeating that nothing will happen after the missiles are deployed and that it will be possible to continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union.

There is no denying that the latter-day Rhine sirens sing sweetly. Incidentally, people on the banks of the Thames are also endeavoring not to be outdone by them. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, for example, declared this week that the delivery of the new missiles to the British Isles "does not signify the abandonment of the search for ways to conclude an agreement on limiting nuclear weapons." This is how they endeavor to lure international public opinion into their nets, to weaken the magnetic force of the Soviet initiatives at Geneva, and to reduce the intensity of the antimissile actions whose concentrated expression this week was the World Conference-Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente held in Vienna.

If Washington presents the world with the fact of the failure of the Geneva talks, the USSR and its allies will be forced to take extraordinary defensive countermeasures, [otvetnyye chrezvychaynyye oboronitelnyye mery] which will affect both the territory of the West European countries where the missiles are or will be deployed and U.S. territory itself. Of course, even then the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries will not cease their struggle for peace on the planet and for security and cooperation in Europe. However, this struggle will take a more complex channel.

The article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, published in PRAVDA yesterday has elicited a great response everywhere. The mass media in the West, and in the United States above all, note the immutability -- convincingly reflected in the article -- of the USSR's principled stand on the "Euromissile" question.

Many foreign commentators have interpreted the article as an indication of the countermeasures that the USSR intends to take in the coming months. "The marshal warned," THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection, "that the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will lead to such appropriate Soviet countermeasures having in view U.S. territory itself that the Americans will inevitably feel the difference between the situation that existed prior to the deployment of their missiles in West Europe and the situation thereafter."

Good Will Is Needed

The atmosphere in which Washington is pushing its allies toward the "missile dock" is pervaded by demagoguery and deception. In this connection, to put it figuratively, this week has been marked by the fact that the mountain has once again given birth to a mouse. A gray, unprepossessing American mouse. We mean the "new" U.S. initiative at the Geneva talks. The only thing new about it was the degree of obstructionism. As previously, Washington has demanded the USSR's consent to unilateral disarmament -- there is no other word for the statement on the deployment in West Europe of new medium-range missiles with 420 charges, which, possessing a minimum flight time of 6-8 minutes, are capable of hitting major targets on Soviet territory. I could continue enumerating the "merits," if you will pardon the expression, of the U.S. initiative. Only is there any need? Suffice it to say that the White House's clumsy maneuver has caused disappointment even in the Western press.

The U.S. Administration's predilection for a military strong-arm solution to international problems arouses diverse reactions in Western political circles. Some, which have "become related" with the American military-industrial complex, are ready to blindly accept any action of Washington's, even such an unscrupulous action as the invasion of Grenada. But there are not so many of these even in the Western world.

Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau realistically evaluated the results of his November tour of West Europe. Addressing Liberal Party members in Montreal, he dwelt on "the three dominant alarming trends" in the modern world: the use of force to settle international conflicts, the undermining of the nuclear nonproliferation regime, and the deterioration in East-West relations, particularly between the USSR and the United States.

The Canadian prime minister did not name the chief culprit of the complications in the world arena, not that there was any need to do so. Before the eyes of all mankind the United States is plunging deeper and deeper into the stagnant depths of the cold war and pushing other states onto the path of confrontation and hostility.

The conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe, whose participants will be received in Stockholm in January 1984, is capable of returning the states of our continent to the fast-flowing stream of cooperation. The preparatory meeting which has concluded in the Finnish capital confirmed the very promising potential of the forum, whose initiators were the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. All that is needed is the desire of all its participants that it be conducted in a businesslike and constructive manner and be part of the efforts to reduce tension. However, the actions of the United States and its closest NATO allies, which seek to upset the balance that exists on the continent in terms of medium-range nuclear means, run counter to the tasks of strengthening confidence and security in Europe. This circumstance, as was pointed out during the preparatory meeting, could complicate the elaboration of corresponding measures in Stockholm.

As for our country, the question of what course to follow in international affairs does not arise. It wants to live in peace with all countries, including, of course, the United States. Last Wednesday was the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-American diplomatic relations, and in the greetings telegram sent to Washington the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deemed it necessary to mention that the radical difference in the two countries' socioeconomic systems is no obstacle to normal interstate relations.

Is the Hand Not the Same?

Let us look back once again over the alarming events of the preceding week.

Washington's reckless "nuclear poker game" in which human civilization itself could be the stake. Alongside this -- regional hotbeds of aggression and tension: the Near East, where the rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are being trampled on by the Israeli military with the blessing and now also the active participation of the United States, and where the military threat to Syria is growing; American imperialism's scandalously impudent intervention in Grenada and the continuing intrigues against Nicaragua; the new exacerbation of the Cyprus conflict. For all their dissimilarity, these events have their own common logic and definite linkage. It is possible, if you like, to trace in them a kind of "unity of opposites": on the one hand, local conflicts make it possible to divert world public attention from larger-scale conflicts, and on the other a large-scale U.S. adventure unties the hands of organizers of less substantial conflicts.

London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH drew a frank conclusion recently. In Britain and Europe, the newspaper points out, people are profoundly concerned that after the aggression in Grenada Washington might undertake a far riskier operation in central America or the Near East. Food for such conclusions is provided by facts such as the concentration of a large American force of the Lebanese coast and the endless campaign of threats against Syria through the combined efforts of the United States and Israel.

Concern is aroused by the fact that France, too, is beginning to associate itself with these American-Israeli actions. On 17 November fighters from the French aircraft carrier "Clemenceau," which is lying off Lebanon's shores, bombed the Lebanese national patriotic forces' positions in the region of Ba'labakk.

The northern part of Cyprus is now into its 10th year of foreign occupation. On 15 November the leadership of the island's Turkish communisty announced the creation on that territory of a so-called "independent state" -- the "Turkish Republic of North Cyrus." However, the Turkish Government alone hastened to recognize it.

Yesterday the UN Security Council adopted a resolution on the situation in Cyprus, which was opposed only by Pakistani representatives. The resolution urges all states not to recognize any Cypriot state other than the Republic of Cyprus.

The Soviet Union has expressed its attitude toward the events in Cyprus. In the interests of the Cypriot people themselves and in the interests of strengthening peace and tranquility throughout that region, the TASS statement reads: The Turkish Cypriot leadership must rescind its decision, and constructive intercommunity talks must be resumed as soon as possible through the mediation of the UN secretary general. All the conditions must be created to enable the Cypriots to resolve their internal affairs without any interference or pressure from outside. The Soviet Union advocates that Cyprus be an independent, sovereign, territorially integral state free from any foreign presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

World public opinion cannot disregard the fact that the present conflicts, which are being conducted by the will of imperialist circles -- whether Grenada or the Near East, Nicaragua, Chad, or Cyprus -- are taking place under conditions of a general intensification of international tension. This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the Nonaligned Movement, and the antiwar, antimissile movement which has developed on an unprecedented scale on all continents resolutely oppose Washington's policy of an arms race, confrontation, and aggression. Common sense and the involvement and persistence of millions will be an insurmountable obstacle in the path of realizing the adventurist aspirations of imperialism headed by the United States.

III. 22 Nov 83 CC 5 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

GATT FINDS TRADE CLIMATE 'ACUTE, SERIOUS'

LD220043 Moscow TASS in English 0006 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting: The 39th annual session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) opened here today amid the atmosphere of scepticism and lack of confidence. The state of international trade, its prospects are characterised as before by crisis phenomena and acute contradictions. A report issued by the GATT Secretariat on the eve of the session makes note of a two per cent drop in the volume of international trade in 1982. GATT experts emphasise that average indices of international trade in the past two or three years were record-low in 35 years.

In a bid to boost the GATT prestige and to brisk up its operations, last year's 38th session was called at a ministerial level, for the first time in the past nine years.

Some commentators were in a hurry to predict that the foreign trade and economics ministers who gathered to the session would manage to set international trade in order. However, this was wishful thinking. Last year has confirmed that all ailments of the past years, protectionism on the part of industrialised Western countries, the domination of big monopoly capital in economic and trade and open discrimination against weaker partners and developing countries, remains on the order of the day.

In the past months the United States, the strongest economic nation of the West, again showed its reluctance to take account of the principles and norms of international law, including those of the GATT itself, and rudely pushed about its Western European partners.

Strong demands of the developing countries protesting against the economic expansion of the USA and other leading capitalist nations, against inequitable terms in trade, crediting and the transfer technology remained unheeded.

Opening the 39th session today, its president B.L. Das (India) again reminded the delegates of those demands. He said that a big number of the developing countries were still faced with prospects of low development rates in the years to come, some of them were heavily burdened by debt, while the development process was affected by a small flow or even lack of foreign currency revenues. He stressed that the situation could have serious consequences for them both economically and politically.

UN DELEGATES REACT TO TURKISH CYPRIOT UDI

USSR's 'Profound Concern'

LD190717 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 18 TASS -- The Security Council continued yesterday its consideration of the situation in Cyprus.

Speaking at the meeting, Oleg A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the U.N., supported the appeal of the Republic of Cyprus to the Security Council. The Soviet Union, he stressed, supported the independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus, and opposed the swallowing up of the island by any country or its partition. Any such actions were contrary to United Nations resolutions adopted on the matter.

The Soviet Union shared the profound concern of the international community over the developments. The separatist action, in an area under foreign military occupation, could only exacerbate the situation at a time when new initiatives had been put forward to renew the intercommunal talks, Troyanovskiy said.

The leadership of the Turkish Cypriot community should rescind its decision and conditions for the resumption of the intercommunal talks should be created on the basis of United Nations resolutions, the Soviet representative stated.

All concerned must avoid any actions that would create further complications, he said. The council must call for rescinding the decision taken and affirm the inadmissibility of interference from external forces. There must be a call for restraint and for no action that would further exacerbate the situation.

All controversial issues between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots should be resolved on the basis of negotiations and without pressure from outside, he added. There must be a withdrawal of all foreign troops and liquidation of foreign military bases on the island.

Declaration Withdrawal Demanded

LD191032 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: The United Nations Security Council has demanded that the leadership of the Turkish community of Cyprus withdraw its unilateral declaration of "Turkish-Cypriot statehood" in the island's north. The council emphasized in a resolution adopted by a majority of votes that the secession move is legally invalid and contributes to a worsening of the situation in the island. The council urged the international community not to recognize any Cypriot state other than the Republic of Cyprus, and to refrain from any actions that could exacerbate the situation. The resolution also called on U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar to pursue his good offices "in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus."

Speakers at the Security Council's meeting emphasized that the attempt to split Cyprus is undermining prospects for a just political settlement of the Cyprus issue. Sri Lankan delegate Ignatius Fonseka said that the unilateral declaration of "Turkish-Cypriot statehood" had damaged the efforts of the Cypriot Government, the international community and the Non-Aligned Movement. There was no justification to such actions that had been undertaken at a time when new initiatives had been put forward towards resuming intercommunal dialogue, said Raul Roa-Kouri, Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations.

The delegates of Guyana, Zimbabwe, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Togo and other countries drew attention to the fact that developments in Cyprus are taking place at a time when imperialist forces, cultivating seats of conflicts across the world, sought to sow distrust and enmity among states and nations. The move that had betrayed independent and sovereign Cyprus could not be viewed outside the growing trend among imperialists to have recourse to the threat of the use of force, said Noel Sinclair, Guyana's ambassador to the United Nations. Abdallah Salih al-Ashtal, delegate of the PDRY, pointed out the dangerous consequences of the aggravation of the Cypriot problem to the entire eastern Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union, emphasized Oleg A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's ambassador to the United Nations, firmly and consistently stood for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral and single Cyprus and treated with respect the policy of non-alignment conducted by that republic. The USSR believed, he said, that all controversial issues between Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots could and should be resolved on the basis of corresponding U.N. resolutions without interference, more so pressure, from outside and stood for a just and lasting settlement, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the closure down of foreign military bases in the island.

U.S. CONTINUES 'POLICY OF CONFRONTATION' WITH UN

LD191033 Moscow TASS in English 0136 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Although the U.S. practically finds itself in isolation in the international arena as a result of its bandit actions in Central America and the Middle East, Washington continues to pursue a policy of confrontation not only with separate states or groups of states which are not to its liking, but also with the United Nations organization as a whole, which Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state, did not hesitate to accuse of duplicity recently. In the course of an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Eagleburger was recalled [as received] that over 100 countries had strongly denounced in the U.N. and U.S. aggression against Grenada and was asked: "The President said that the vote in the U.N. had not interfered with his breakfast. Did it interfere with yours?" Eagleburger's answer was in line with a typical disregard of Washington for world public opinion. He said that it had not interfered at all and that he was accustomed to the U.N. duplicity.

Thus according to Eagleburger, the organization which affiliates the majority of countries is two-faced, while Washington, which systematically resorts to deception, falsehood and duplicity and assigns ever greater importance to subversive and terrorist activities in its expansionist militaristic policy, is not.

Two years ago the newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote that the U.S. treated the world community with indifference and haughtiness, and it was very typical for the atmosphere in the U.N. that diplomats called Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick "Mrs No".

The recent developments have confirmed that the Reagan administration, far from giving up its haughtiness and disregard towards the U.N., as well as the trampling underfoot of the basic principles of the U.N. Charter, continues to follow this line. This was revealed during discussions at sessions of the U.N. General Assembly and at the Security Council on the most burning problems, which give rise to justified concern and anxiety of the peoples. This was reaffirmed most vividly by the discussion at the U.N. connected with the U.S. aggression against Grenada and the general situation in Central America.

Naturally, it does not please Washington to see representatives of one country after another take the floor at the U.N. and demand that an end be put to U.S. brigandage in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, that the armed intervention in the Middle East and other parts of the world be terminated. Neither does it like resolutions adopted by the U.N., which demand the curbing of the arms race and the lessening of international tension.

Such U.N. actions, as the resolution adopted last week, which points out the need to remove all obstacles on the way of peoples' progress, especially colonialism, racism, apartheid, military, political and economic intervention, are also repugnant to Washington. The U.S. was the only (sic) country, which voted against this resolution submitted by a group of socialist countries, the resolution, which stresses the sovereign and inalienable right of every state to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of the people, without any interference from the outside. [sentence as received] 107 countries voted for this resolution. No wonder that Eagleburger who represents the only state, which openly rejected it, accuses the world community of duplicity.

UN BODY ON AUTONOMY FOR U.S., NATO TERRITORIES

LD181434 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 18 TASS -- By TASS correspondent S. Baybakov.

The overwhelming majority of U.N. member states believe it is necessary to put an end as soon as possible to the colonial status of small territories in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans now administered by Western countries. Resolutions, adopted by the overwhelming majority of votes at the 4th Committee (trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) of the U.N. General Assembly, stress the inalienable right of the peoples living in the territories administered by the United States and its NATO allies to self-determination and independence in accordance with the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The international community believes that such factors as the size of the territory, geographical situation, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the declaration's principles.

Representatives of the socialist and developing countries noted with concern during the debates at the fourth committee that western countries, contrary to the decisions of the U.N. General Assembly calling for the removal of military bases from the administered territories in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are escalating their military presence there. Bulgaria's representative R. Iosifov said that joint Anglo-American exercises of Marines had been held systematically on the bases in the western Atlantic since 1980.

The military bases in the dependent territories have turned into jumping-off points of imperialist powers for suppressing national liberation movements and for the interference in the domestic affairs of independent nations, said Hungary's delegate M. Domokos. The Pentagon's base in Puerto Rico, for instance, was used for the U.S. invasion of Grenada, he pointed out.

Guyana's representative Tlaine Jacob said that the United States categorically rejects the right to self-determination of the peoples of the territories in which the Pentagon takes an interest. He urged the United Nations to adopt effective measures to remove all the obstacles put up by Washington and its allies in the way of granting independence to the peoples of the small territories.

ANTI-AMERICAN 'UPSURGE' AT OAS SESSION SEEN

LD191353 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: The General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) has ended its 13th annual session here. The session, attended by the foreign ministers of some 30 countries of the Western Hemisphere, discussed important political, economic and social problems of the continent.

It took place amid a sharp upsurge of anti-American sentiments in the region, which has been caused by the U.S. attack on Grenada, Washington's escalated armed interference in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua and other Central American countries, and the stubborn unwillingness of their northern neighbour to abandon its neocolonialist policy of the economic and financial blackmail of sovereign states in the Western Hemisphere. In their speeches at the session the vast majority of its participants emphasized that acts of banditry like the invasion of Grenada violated the standards of international law and were a flagrant breach of the U.N. and OAS charters.

Although the U.S. delegation succeeded as a result of its busy back-stage dealing in preventing a draft resolution condemning the aggression against Grenada from being tabled for consideration at the session, a number of other documents emphasized that all contentious issues in the continent should be settled only by way of talks. The OAS General Assembly called on all states in the Western Hemisphere to renounce the use of force and other hostile actions that can exacerbate the already tense situation in the region.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD191346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The 45th meeting of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy took place in Moscow 15-18 November. Participating were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

During the commission's work, six treaties were signed on cooperation in atomic science and technology.

ICAO SECRETARY GENERAL VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

LD181603 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Yves Maurice Lambert, secretary-general of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), stayed in the Soviet Union from November 11 to 17 at the invitation of the USSR's Commission for ICAO Affairs.

Mr Lambert was received by Boris Bugayev, chairman of the USSR Commission for ICAO Affairs, minister of civil aviation. He got acquainted with the activities of Soviet civil aviation and its role in the country's transport system and with the Aeroflot's participation in international transportation by air.

The ICAO secretary-general made a trip to the Georgian and Armenian soviet republics where he familiarized himself with the organization of international flights and with the utilisation of civil aviation in the national economy, and toured the airports of Tbilisi and Yerevan.

Yves Lambert had meetings in the USSR Commission for ICAO Affairs during which matters aimed at implementing the programme for the ICAO activities for 1984-1986 were discussed. The programme was endorsed recently by the ICAO assembly session.

Availing itself of Yves Lambert's stay in the USSR, the commission for inquiry into the circumstances of the provocative violation of the USSR's air space by the South Korean airliner acquainted the ICAO secretary-general with the course of the investigation being carried out by the Soviet side and with materials pertaining to it.

Yves Lambert expressed gratitude for the invitation to visit the USSR and for the hospitality accorded to him, and pointed out the Soviet Union's great contribution to the development of international cooperation of states in the field of civil aviation.

WPC PRESIDIUM ENDS ATHENS MEETING 20 NOV

LD0201958 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Athens November 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tkachuk.

The Bureau of the World Peace Council (WPC) presidium closed its session here today. Its participants examined on the closing day the World Peace Council's political programme for 1984-1985 and adopted several resolutions on topical problems of the struggle against the nuclear arms race.

The deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe dominated the session agenda. It was noted during the debates that Western European governments, by allowing these missiles on their territories, will commit a crime before their peoples and the whole of mankind. Peace-loving forces are justified in raising the issue of historical responsibility of the NATO leaders who are prepared to turn their peoples into hostages of the sinister doctrine of "limited" nuclear war.

The meeting's participants today unanimously approved and sent messages to the President of the United States and heads of state and government of Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. They say that "at this critical moment in the destiny of all the Europeans and mankind in general, with only a few days to go before the stationing of new American missiles on the territory of several Western European countries, you are making an act that is fraught with unpredictable, disastrous consequences for your people and all the peoples of Europe." In case the American nuclear missiles are deployed, the messages stress, the leaders of these states will bear all responsibility, including personal, for these peace-endangering actions which contradict the clearly expressed public opinion in these and other countries.

The messages call for cancellation of the deployment plans because their fulfillment will torpedo the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and for displaying goodwill by deeds, rather than by words, in order to facilitate the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. The Geneva talks must be continued with non-deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe -- such is the demand of all anti-war forces sincerely interested in saving the entire European Continent from the imminent war menace. The United States should stop using the Geneva talks as a screen for implementing its plans directed at gaining military-strategic superiority.

The representatives of the organizations and movements of peace workers, grouped in the World Peace Counil, reaffirmed their determination to continue the struggle against the adventurous policies of the U.S. Administration and NATO that may jeopardize peace and life on earth.

REAGAN TO 'ARM-TWIST' CONGRESS ON CHEMICAL ARMS

PM211655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission's Decision"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov -- A conference committee of the U.S. Congress has voted to excise $124.4 million from the Pentagon's budget for the current fiscal year, a sum that was intended for the start of production of a barbarous variety of chemical weapons -- binary ammunition with a neuroparalytic effect.

Now the decision of the conference committee will be submitted to a final vote at both chambers of Congress, and the White House has made it clearly understood that it intends to engage in overt "arm-twisting" of the legislators in order to obtain the requested funds.

SHULTZ 'DECEIVES' PUBLIC OVER U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

LD212343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] According to a REUTER report, U.S. Secretary of State, Shultz, speaking in a special ABC television program, alleged that the Reagan administration is doing everything possible to prevent the use of nuclear weapons. Here is a news commentary. Boris Andrianov is at the microphone.

[Andrianov] The statement by the head of the State Department was a sort of postscript to a film called "The Day After. "Its premiere was held yesterday, Sunday, when millions of televiewers, in the words of the American journalist Jack Thomas, were able to see the harrowing picture of what could await the United States in the event of a nuclear war.

After the screening, George Shultz spoke. He said that the film showed the unacceptability of nuclear war. At the same time, he tried to assert that the Reagan administration is, as he put it, working on reducing the quantity of nuclear weapons. considering this to be its main task. To all appearances, the secretary of state was forced to take account of the mood of the viewing audience of many millions, who were still under the influence of the possible consequences of a thermonuclear disaster, which they had seen in the film. And nevertheless, setting to work on the public, George Shultz once again tried to deceive the Americans, trying to whitewash the present course of the Reagan administration in nuclear policy. How can the secretary of state talk about any reduction in nuclear weapons if the United States intends to build 17,000 nuclear warheads in the eighties? Furthermore, the program for building up the nuclear arsenal is subordinated to the adventuristic calculations of the White House, which aims to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is this which the present Washington politicians see as their main task.

George Shultz assures the Americans that nuclear war is unacceptable, yet at the same time, the U.S. Government continues categorically to reject even the thought of following the example of the Soviet Union, and making the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The secretary of state placates the public of his country with bare-faced assertions about the efforts of the Reagan administration to prevent the use of nuclear weapons. How, in that case, is one to assess the statement of the White House boss about his right to make a first nuclear strike, calculating on victory? Furthermore, this statement is made contrary to an agreement signed 10 years ago between the USSR and the United States on the prevention of nuclear war.

Let this political hypocrisy remain on the conscience of the members of the Washington administration. But let them not console themselves with senseless ideas of making a first, so-called disarming, nuclear strike, hoping this will give them a real chance of winning a victory. Writing 2 days ago in PRAVDA, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, our country's defense minister, stated firmly that there is no preventive strike which can prevent the strategists across the ocean suffering a crushing responsive strike. Nothing will save the aggressor from retribution if he should be the first to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union and its allies.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY, INF TALKS

AU170910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 83 p 6

[Interview given by Vadim Zagladin to TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent Jerzy Kraszewski, in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] Professor Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, received Jerzy Kraszewski, TRYBUNA LUDU permanent correspondent in Moscow, and gave him an interview on the key problems of the present international situation. Here is the text of this interview.

[Kraszewski] In recent times terms such as nuclear war, nuclear cataclysm, and the annihilation of our civilization have ceased to function as abstract terms in the political language. People are becoming increasingly aware of the actually existing and deepening danger.

There is no doubt that this danger is now greater than ever before. Implementing the reckless concepts of its foreign policy, the United States has actually rejected the principles of peaceful coexistence, has unleashed the arms race, and is seeking to achieve military superiority over the world of socialism at any price. If it were able to achieve this aim, the historically developed balance of power, which has been an effective restraint on the aggressive endeavors of the imperialist circles for many years, would be undermined.

The present international situation is dramatic. Has the world really found itself on the brink of a catastrophe?

[Zagladin] The situation in the world is really dangerous and, unfortunately, it is necessary to state that the danger of war is increasing. The events in Grenada have stressed this most clearly, attesting to the fact that the recklessness of U.S. policy, its unpredictability, as well as its extremely reactionary and counterrevolutionary nature are the real sources of the present state of affairs.

It is Possible To Change the Course of Events; A Return to Detente Is Feasible

Nevertheless I do not think that, as they sometimes say in the West, the world is experiencing a period preceding a war. The balance of power in the international arena has not been changed, and if it is changing, then rather in favor of the forces that are against war and for social progress. The actions of reactionaries and imperialism are eliciting increasingly stronger counteractions, which provides grounds for the conviction that it is possible to change the course of events and that overcoming confrontation and returning to detente is in principle feasible.

After all, this is attested to, among other things, by the fact that the militancy of imperialism and the policy of the United States have proved to be incapable of achieving their appointed aims. It is a fact that the pressure exerted against the USSR and other socialist countries is not producing the planned results. The socialist countries are not succumbing and will not succumb to the diktat of our class adversary. Among other events, this is being clearly demonstrated by the events in your country. Further, the pressure exerted against the developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement is also unproductive. The resistance of these countries to the policy of imperialism is increasing. U.S. actions in the Middle East and Latin America have brought about a situation that has caused U.S. imperialism to become in fact isolated in the United Nations as well. The constructive completion of the Madrid conference and the decision to convene in January 1984 a conference on consolidating trust, security, and disarmament in Europe represent a considerable success of the forces of peace.

This means that there are grounds for optimism. However, we should bear well in mind that whereas there is no fatal inevitability of war, there is also no inevitability of peace. The forces capable of preserving and strengthening peace do exist, but they can score success only if they are militant and make their efforts in a really common front.

[Kraszewski] The fact that the state of international affairs in Europe, where global conflicts originated on two occasions, has radically deteriorated, must give rise to particular concern. The ability of European states -- despite the differences among them -- to peacefully develop their relations has been a source of optimism for many years. Europe is again becoming a sensitive point on the map of the world, and this is because of the NATO decision to deploy in Europe new U.S. missiles of the Pershing II and cruise types. What prospects is our continent facing in view of this? Is Europe able to halt the dangerous course of events, which are pregnant with tragic results?

The Extra-European Scenario for Development of the Situation in Europe

[Zagladin] The paradox is that the dangerous development of events in Europe is not at all taking place in line with a European scenario. The present events are contrary to the historical experience of the European countries and to the interests and resolve of their nations. This is attested to by the ever expanding antiwar movement. An absolute majority of the peoples in the countries in which the deployment of U.S. missiles is being planned are against this deployment.

You have asked whether Europe is able to halt this dangerous course of events. It certainly is. Let us begin with the simplest thing: If the governments of the West European countries in which U.S. missiles are to be deployed displayed the necessary responsibility and realism, listened to the voice of their nations, and refused to blindly follow U.S. policy, the course of events in Europe would be completely different.

The West at times justifies its agreement to the deployment of U.S. missiles with the need to repulse the supposed danger from the East. However, as everyone knows perfectly well, there is no such danger and there are no premises that such a danger may arise. Our countries did not, do not, and will not have any aggressive plans vis-a-vis their West European neighbors. The socialist world is well aware of the fact that its own security in the nuclear age is inseparably linked to the security of the West European countries.

Not so long ago I participated in many talks with various Western parliamentary and state officials. All of them -- representatives of the FRG, Finland, France, and Great Britain -- told us: We do not see any danger from the East. Even some NATO documents contain sufficiently eloquent statements that the present measures undertaken by the West do not constitute a response to the danger from the East, but are simply yet another link in the chain of the military-strategic plans developed by the United States.

It is worth asking: Why is it that, despite the fact, the West European governments are continuing along the course dictated by Washington? It goes without saying that this reflects the class interests of the monopolistic bourgeoisie which, irrespective of its orientation regarding foreign policy, hates socialism and has fought and will fight against it. Nevertheless, one should not explain all the present processes in terms of only class interests. This is because, in contrast to the U.S. Administration, the governing circles in the West European countries are more realistic, have a better understanding of the dangers of the policy that seeks confrontation, and are better aware of the dangers produced by this policy for their own countries. It is obvious that the governing circles in the West European countries have not given up their struggle against socialism, but they are ready to wage this struggle within the framework of peaceful coexistence.

The obvious and increasingly more brutal pressure from the United States is playing a decisive role in the development of the present situation in Europe.

We can go further. Deploying their missiles in Europe at present, the Americans are seeking to achieve an aim which is not the last on the list of their aims, namely, to attach the West European countries more closely to themselves and to enmesh them in a new network of dependence. People, including the influential political circles in Western Europe, are becoming more and more aware of this fact. All the same, the political position of those circles has as yet not changed.

Can this position change in the future? I think it can. One reason why it can is that the antiwar movement is becoming more and more a factor with which it is impossible not to reckon. It is true that people say at times that if U.S. missiles are deployed this movement will somehow exhaust itself. I think this reasoning is incorrect. The antiwar movement will exist as long as the U.S.-created danger to European nations' security exists. The antiwar movement is a movement of reason and conscience. Let us hope that, taking into account the realities of our nuclear age, it will be precisely reason and conscience that will determine the course of European policy in the final reckoning.

[Kraszewski] Some commentators in the West, and not only in the West, continue to interpret the present aggravation of relations in the world as a result of the contradictions of interests between the two great powers -- the United States and the USSR. I think that they are wrong or at least have simplified the issue. The fact is that we have been confronted with an aggressive line of U.S. policy directed against socialism as a social system and as a political system. People in the White House continue to officially speak about preparations for a "crusade" against communism, to develop programs for liquidating socialism, and to proclaim the cocky slogans that "Marxism-Leninism will be dumped on the ash heap of history...."

In view of this, is it possible to formulate a thesis about the ideological premises of the U.S. Administration's present policy and about the organic connection between these premises and U.S. militarism? Do you share this view and, if so, would you comment on it?

[Zagladin] You are right. The present aggravation of relations in the world is not a result of the contradictions between the USSR and the United States, although people often assert that it is. This assettion is based on the thesis that supposedly the two powers are equally responsible for the present situation in the world. This is not true.

The sources of the present situation were created by the efforts of the United States, which ignores the interests of other states and nations, to try, one, to stem the course of social progress and to push it back and, two, to ensure a dominating position in the world for the United States. Both these aims are closely connected.

Hatred of socialism and the efforts to "toss it on the ash heap of history," as President Reagan aid, are the present driving force of U.S. policy. However, we must not forget that the U.S. governing circles regard the struggle against socialism also as a means of achieving their mission.

The Dispute Between the Two Systems Should Be Settled by Peaceful Competition

There is no doubt that the contradictions between socialism and imperialism are of an antagonistic character. They cannot be reconciled. Our social systems and ideological views are contradictory in principle, and this is a real fact.

However, in line with our conviction, the dispute between the two systems should not be settled on battlefields, but in the course of peaceful competition. We have always been convinced of this, and we are so convinced all the more now since in the nuclear age military confrontation and world war could in fact bring about the annihilation of our civilization.

The present U.S. policy is motivated by an entirely different approach. It is based on transferring ideological contradictions to the sphere of military confrontation. We are convinced that this is a fatal line. It will not save capitalism. Instead, it may annihilate every living thing on this planet.

I think that the connection of that approach and militarism is absolutely obvious. It is precisely the U.S. military-industrial complex, against the dangers of which President Eisenhower warned at one time, that is directing the activities of the present U.S. Administration. That complex, or what is at times called in the United States "the iron triangle" (military monopolies, the Pentagon, and the reactionary part of the political forces of American imperialism), continues to inspire both the struggle against socialism and the plans aimed at achieving domination by the United States in the present world. That is why the struggle against the policy of military monopolies and the efforts to consistently unmask their activities that endanger the very existence of mankind are now a vitally important task for all the forces of peace.

Where Do the Source of the United States' Adventurist Policy Lie?

[Kraszewski] Let us dwell for a moment on the "accompanying circumstances" of Washington's militaristic course, for a knowledge of them is probably essential in order to understand the White House's philosophy. One of these "accompanying circumstances" is the psychological war against "those who think differently" being conducted by the United States in a cynical and brutal way, with no regard for either laws or international protocol. Poland is one of the countries that have felt its effects directly and particularly strongly. What do you think characterizes the current goals of this subversive activity? How can one connect it with the strategic aims of the present U.S. Administration?

[Zadladin] I believe that the definition "psychological war" is no longer adequate to describe the current policy of the United States. Much more accurate is the term "crusade" used by President Reagan himself. Although we are sometimes told that Reagan's replies are "only rhetoric," facts nevertheless show that it is not rhetoric at all, but the essence of the United States' strategic course. This course contains everything: the creation of a military threat to socialism, economic blockade or at least attempts to set up such a blockade, ideological and psychological war and subversive-terrorist activity.

American policy is guided by a well-known and very old principle: The end justifies the means. And since the end of this policy is exceptionally reactionary and antihuman, the means are, appropriately enough, also contrary to human interests.

[Kraszewski] Where to the real sources of the United States' adventurist political course lie? Why has there been a turnabout away from negotiations in favor of a military confrontation now? What are the reasons for this?

[Zagladin] You have touched upon an enormous topic which cannot be fully dealt with in a short answer. Nevertheless, the following can be said as far as fundamental issues are concerned.

There has indeed been a turnabout in U.S. policy. This turnabout was already evident during the years of detente. For example, the U.S. President's Memorandum Number 10 (1977) describes the development period of Soviet-American relations that began in the middle of the seventies as a kind of restricted "cold war" or "hot detente." The memorandum indicates that less importance was attached to negotiations with the Soviet Union during this period than during preceding years.

This turnabout arose as a result of various kinds of circumstances. First -- the turnabout was encouraged by the world economic crisis that has plagued the capitalist world since 1974. As we know from history, monopolistic capital has always tried to find a way out of a crisis in the past by means of preparations for war and by means of an intensification of reactionary politics. This has happened this time as well. The attempt to come out of the blind alleys in which contemporary capitalism has found itself has given birth to all kinds of political trends that contradict one another. As far as the United States is concerned, the dominant features there are adventurism, the aim of military confrontation with socialism, and the aim to solve existing sharp international problems through the use of force.

Second -- this is also connected with the specific nature of American imperialism, which currently appears as a classic example of imperialism at the end of the 20th century. In the United States, such fundamental characteristics of imperialism as monopolistic nature, parasitism, and its certain historical annihilation that Lenin already discovered have been confirmed. These characteristics have determined the profoundly reactionary nature of U.S. policy today.

Third -- the fact that American imperialism has failed the test of detente has also influenced matters. American imperialism has regarded detente as a threat to itself and to its own existence. By the way, this once again confirms the Marxist-Leninist thesis that imperialism and lasting peace are irreconcilable with each other.

And finally -- one must not forget about the fact that recent years have been marked by deepening differences within imperialism, above all differences between the United States and Western Europe and between the United States and Japan. The ruling circles in the United States have probably decided that a confrontational course will once again enable them to bring other capitalist countries within their exclusive sphere of influence.

To put it briefly, there are many reasons for the turnabout in U.S. policy in the middle of the seventies.

However, what I have said should not lead us to the conclusion that the sharpening of the international situation has been inevitable. It is true that imperialism was and remains a threat to peace. It is true that imperialism has caused and is causing crisis situations in the world. However, as I have already said, there are forces today that can put a halt to imperialist policy.

The Deployment of American Euromissiles Will Be A Unilateral Break-off from the Geneva Negotiations

[Kraszewski] Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear armaments in Europe have been going on for 2 years. The USSR is treating these talks seriously and has met its partners halfway many times, making adjustments to its stance in order to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides. The United States is playing for time, prolonging the negotiations and blocking them. Could you tell me what is happening in Geneva right now? What is the state of the negotiations? What do you think of the views being propagated in the West that the deployment of new American missiles in Europe will not halt the negotiations and that even when the American missiles are already inside their silos, the talks will continue as if nothing has happened?

[Zagladin] The Geneva negotiations have become deadlocked. There is no progress in them. The reason for this is the stance of the United States, which quite simply does not want any accord with the USSR.

The above fact is not really being kept secret. Many American activists have spoken openly about this and are still doing so. Here are a few examples. At the begining of 1980, Paul Nitze -- the same person who is representing the Americans in Geneva -- wrote the following in FOREIGN AFFAIRS: The most important matter is to guarantee the United States' military power. Negotiations are only necessary in order to win time. Somewhat later, in 1982, one of the U.S. President's advisers, Colin Gray, openly said: "Missiles will be deployed in Europe regardless of whether or not we manage to reach an agreement at the Geneva negotiations." And Vice President Bush has said that the decision to deploy the missiles has already been made and no negotiations will change it.

Americans frequently say (and some European activists repeat it) that the missiles will be deployed in Europe in reply to the threat posed by the Soviet SS-20 missiles. As one can see from the above, this has nothing to do with reality. By the way, the problem of deploying new American intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe was considered as early as 1975, at a time when there was not even talk of SS-20 missiles (their deployment commenced in 1977).

Statements that the deployment of American missiles in Europe is not meant to halt the negotiations are a smokescreen for deceiving public opinion, a smokescreen meant to reduce the sensitivity of the antiwar forces. It ought to be clearly stressed that the deployment of new missiles in Europe by the Americans will mean a unilateral break-off by the United States from the negotiations that are currently under way. The aim of the Geneva negotiations is to create the right conditions for restricting and reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. If the United States deploys its missiles, these talks will be rendered meaningless.

Even after this, the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact countries will of course not halt the struggle for peace and for a halt to the arms race. But it is understandable that the deployment of American missiles in Europe -- to which our countries will be forced to make an appropriate response -- will considerably complicate the conditions for this struggle.

As long as the missiles have still not been deployed, there is still a possibility of preventing the situation from deteriorating. The Soviet Union's proposals expressed in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions on 27 October this year present a full possibility of achieving success in the Geneva talks. Of course, this is on condition that it is not only we who display the will to reach accord, but the Americans as well.

[Kraszewski] Let us return to the thesis with which we started our interview: Is there a real chance of turning back the dangerous chain of events? Is it completely impossible to come to terms with the present U.S. Administration?

[Zagladin] You are right. It is difficult to come to terms with the present U.S. Administration. If anyone had any illusions as to a possible improvement in the present U.S. Administration's policy, the latest events have dispelled them. But this does not mean that there is no chance at all of improving the situation. A sharp, tense struggle is being waged in the international arena. We have already said that there are forces capable of waging this struggle and winning it. But let us repeat that everything now depends on the extent to which these forces are aware of their responsibilities, on an increase in their activity, and on a strengthening of their unity.

It is worth noticing that in the United States too there are circles that are sufficiently influential and that are protesting against the confrontation policy. And they have still not had their last word.

As far as the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community are concerned, the nations of the world can be sure that our countries are doing and will do everything they can to prevent a buildup of war, return to detente, and guarantee a clear and cloudless sky on our planet for the present and future generations.

U.S. 'JINGOISM' OVER GRENADA DEEMED TRANSIENT

LD192211 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir.

Many years will pass, and Grenada will remain a pleasant memory. George Will expresses his joy in THE WASHINGTON POST over the United States' invasion of Grenada, experiencing a kind of pathological ecstasy similar to the morbid satisfaction of a gangster watching the suffering of his defenceless victim. Regrettably, the most base feelings of permissiveness and impunity and the sense of one's superiority over others are running high in the United States. These sentiments are incited in all ways by the Reagan Administration and above all by the White House chief himself. There are no doubts whatsoever that the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada was aimed not only at stifling the Grenadian revolution and intimidating the other countries in the Caribbean and Central America, in the whole of the Western Hemisphere. One of its major objectives was to influence American public opinion and cause it to back Washington's militarist adventures. Reagan and his close advisers were keen to collect political points inside the United States keeping an eye on the presidential elections with the help of the bloodless -- for the Americans, not for the Grenadians -- "victorious campaign."

They have launched an unprecedented campaign of brainwashing. To camouflage the true motives of the invasion of Grenada and to justify this vicious act of international terrorism, they are employing absurd lies and dirty fabrications. At the same time, the Washington administration played with utter cynicism on the feelings of patriotism of the Americans, on such notions as dignity of the country, greatness and glory of the nation, and preached the ideas of America's exclusiveness and permissiveness.

The American Marines and Rangers, backed by aircraft and warships, sowed death and destruction in the practically defenceless Grenada that threatened no one. The sudden armed intervention does not differ by its guile and treachery from the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. But the U.S. President tirelessly praised and hailed his cutthroats, describing them as "saviors" and "liberators" of Grenada.

Praising his bandit operation, Reagan told an election meeting of his supporters at Washington's Hilton Hotel early in November that every American can be proud of the professional and courageous way the U.S. Armed Forces fulfilled their task.

Indeed, they acted as professional murderers. As to their "courage", let us leave this assessment on the conscience of the U.S. President who directed the military might of the largest imperialist power against the practically defenceless, we repeat this, tiny island in the Caribbean. It must be noted that the munition depots, stuffed up to their ceilings, according to the American President, contained, as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, specifically, such "formidable" systems as Marlin-30 rifles of the 1870s repeat 1870s model.

Paradoxically, Reagan's team have succeeded in deluding a considerable part of the American population by stupefying it with the fever of great-power chauvinism. They took advantage of the low American casualty figures during the invasion of Grenada, precisely on what Reagan counted. By the way, Washington is seeking to conceal the true figures of American military casualties. According to foreign news agencies quoting sources in Grenada, the invaders lost not the twenty men as claimed by U.S. officials, but about seventy. A FRANCE PRESSE Washington correspondent pointed out that it is perfectly clear to President Reagan's team that the outburst of jingoism, brought about by the "victory" in Grenada, would soon evaporate should the American expedition force become stuck on the island and suffer more and more casualties.

The Americans so far remain intoxicated with Reagan's incessant talk about greatness, glory and heroism of the "liberators of Grenada". But it is clear that sobriety will inevitably come. One cannot fail to agree with prominent American historian Professor Arthur Schlesinger of New York University who expressed the conviction that common sense will soon take over, although now many Americans are rallying round the national flag despite the fact that perfidious attacks, like the invasion of Grenada, are flagrant violations of the most glorious traditions of the United States. Arthur Schlesinger stresses that Ronald Reagan will not only fail to encourage trust in his leadership, but what is more likely, will create the impression of himself as a trigger-happy President. This is not, probably, what the United States needs in the world stuffed with nuclear armaments.

The prophecy of George Will from THE WASHINGTON POST will not come true. Reagan's "Grenadian operation" will forever remain in U.S. history as a mark of disgrace, rather than as a "pleasant memory."

ARMS SALES 'DANGEROUS ASPECT' OF U.S. POLICY

LD201059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] According to AFP, last year the United States sold various arms to other countries, worth $18.5 billion. Our commentator Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

[Pravdin] The United States has always been, and still is, the major supplier of arms in the world. Last year the so-called "death business" brought the American monopolies only a little less profit than the previous year. But next year, according to a statement by an official Pentagon spokesman, will break all records in this respect.

The biggest clients of the U.S. Defense Department are Israel, Taiwan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Britain, and certain other NATO countries. In the past 10 years, the volume of export by the United States of weapons of various kinds has increased more than fourfold. In this period, the United States has sold weapons to 130 states, and received for them a vast sum: over $125 billion.

In 1981, Reagan signed a directive, in accordance with which the supply of U.S. weapons to other states must in the future be considered an integral part of U.S. foreign policy.

Apart from military deliveries via state channels, the American arms merchants sell their wares to many other regular clients. In the past 10 years, the geographical disposition of the U.S. arms business has changed somewhat. Now, a considerable proportion of U.S. military deliveries goes to the so-called hot spots of our planet: The Near East, Central America, and Southeast Asia. By admission of Carter, a former State Department spokesman, the United States is now willing to deliver its weapons to virtually any regime -- regardless of its political leanings and its observation of human rights -- as long as the regime espouses anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. For the United States and its partners in the arms trade, this business is not simply a matter of profit. Washington looks on arms deliveries as a very effective policy weapon, among other things, for exerting so-called "influence," or in other words, crude pressure on any given state.

After the military equipment is sent, U.S. instructors are regularly sent to the countries which purchase it. And after a few years, there inevitably arises a problem in connection with buying from the United States the necessary spares, or the complete replacement of the acquired weapons with new ones. American arms deliveries, of course, have nothing in common with searching for ways to peace, about which the representatives of the present Washington administration, including President Reagan himself, like to blather.

On the contrary, these weapons and military aid are provided with the aim of destabilizing the situation in any given region, to give military superiority to regimes which favor the United States over their neighbors. As noted in the political committee report of the U.S. Democratic Party, which has been published in the press, during Reagan's term the policy of arms sales and the provision of military aid has become a dangerous aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

U.S. 'ENHANCING COMBAT READINESS' OF AIR FORCE

PM181526 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 83 Second Edition 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel S. Zenin: "The U.S. Air Force -- A Tool of Aggression" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction -- capitalized passages published in boldface; first in a series of articles by Zenin]

[Text] The Air Force is assigned a prominent role in implementing the global U.S. hegemonist policy.

Today we begin the publication of a series of articles on the aggressive orientation of the development, combat training, and use of the U.S. Air Force and the ideological indoctrination of its peronnel. The articles are written on the basis of foreign press reports.

1. Composition and Development

Under the eloquent heading "When Military Muscle Accompanies the U.S. Flag," the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT announces that in the period 1975 through 1983 alone Washington has sent its troops outside the United States on 44 occasions. In this multiplicity of provocative adventures it is hard to find one in which no part has been played by the Air Force -- one of the most important parts of U.S. imperialism's militarist "musculature."

In the opinion of Pentagon strategists, U.S. aircraft, to a considerable extent equipped with nuclear weapons, are more capable than any other branch of the Armed Forces of reacting rapidly to events Washington does not like in other countries. And that is why, as General Allen, chief of staff of the Air Force, said so boastfully, "it is in a state of combat readiness throughout the world."

What is this Washington strike detachment?

U.S. Air Force personnel, THE WASHINGTON POST reported recently, number 593,000 men. The command is insisting that this be increased by 91,000 over the next 4 years -- that is, by more than the amount which the other branches of the Armed Forces have requested.

The U.S. Air Force is organized into air commands. The main ones are the Strategic Air Command (SAC), the Space Command (SC), the Tactical Air Command (TAC), and the Military Airlift Command (MAC). In addition, there are Air Force commands for the European and Pacific regions, an Air Force National Guard, an Air Force Reserve, and others.

The Strategic Air Command (SAC) has two components of the "strategic triad": ICBM's and strategic bombers. The SAC fighting force includes 1,053 ICBM launchers and over 600 strategic bombers and KC-135 tanker aircraft, SR-71 and U-2 strategic reconnaissance aircraft, and the notorious RC-135, which took an active part in the large-scale act of military-political provocation perpetrated by the U.S. special services in the Soviet Far East on the night of 31 August to 1 September. The SAC also has KC-135 airborne command posts.

Titan and Minuteman ICBM's in various versions are now in place at the launch positions. The MX ICBM, which will be fitted with 10 warheads, each with a yield of 600 kilotons, is being developed as a sophisticated first-strike weapon. Washington is now discussing plans for building and deploying 1,000 of these missiles and creating 1,000 of the lighter, single-warhead Midgetman strategic missiles.

At the same time great importance is attached to the development of strategic aircraft. For instance, in the first half of the eighties it is planned to equip about half of all B-52 strategic bombers with strategic cruise missiles. In late 1982 the first 16 B-52GH [as published] aircraft equipped with these missiles were put on airborne patrol, which, according to NEWSWEEK, "will enable the United States to deliver an immediate strike deep inside enemy lines."

The aggressive orientation of the development of strategic aircraft can also be clearly discerned in the decision to build 100 B-1B bombers. It is planned to commission these aircraft, also equipped with strategic cruise missiles, in the second half of the eighties. At the same time development of the new Stealth strategic bomber is pressing ahead. According to Pentagon calculations, modern air defense facilities will be unable to detect it. It is planned to build 150 of these aircraft in the nineties.

Strategic aircraft are also set tasks according with Washington's neocolonialist aims. The regular patrol flights by B-52 bombers over the Pacific and Indian Oceans and other parts of the world create a threat to the security of many countries and are used to blackmail and intimidate peoples reluctant to follow in the wake of the policy of U.S. imperialism.

The creation of the Space command (SC) last year was graphic evidence of the Pentagon's desire to turn space into an arena of confrontation as well. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, this act is "the organizational basis for those who want to challenge the Russians from the depths of space in the belief that this promises an opportunity to escape from the framework of military equilibrium and achieve decisive superiority."

The SC's functions include operating military satellites, controlling facilities for "intercepting enemy spacecraft," monitoring the use of reusable spacecraft of the Shuttle type in the interests of the Pentagon, and in the long term using laser and other sophisticated weapons systems in space. The Department of the Air Force, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, suggests "that all military operations in space be amalgamated within the framework of a single command," that is, an Air Force command.

The Tactical Air Command (TAC) includes fighters, reconnaissance, assault transport, and other types of aircraft. According to a statement by General Allen, tactical aircraft have a wide range of tasks. They are designed to take part in a strategic war between the United States and the USSR, in a "tactical nuclear conflict," and in so-called local wars in various parts of the world where, as is well known, Washington is making efforts to create "hot spots" and to provoke " crisis situations."

The TAC includes over 8,700 aircraft of various kinds. Many are nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles. The Air Force command does not conceal its intention to increase the aircraft fleet quantitatively and improve it qualitatively. For instance, by 1985 it has been decided to increase the number of tactical fighters to 3,000, and the number of fighter-bombers to 2,000. Next year alone TAC will receive over 100 F-15 fighters. It is also planned to increase considerably the number of attack aircraft and other aircraft. The buildup of tactical aviation's strike power is being implemented in particular by equipping aircraft with guided missiles and guided bombs of various types and installing laser weapons control stations.

The new Apache combat helicopter has been adopted to ensure interaction between tactical aircraft and ground forces. By 1990 it is planned to spend $7.4 billion on producing 572 of these helicopters.

The Military Airlift Command, (MAC) is accorded special importance in Washington's hegemonist designs, since it concentrates the forces and means for the strategic (intercontinental) transfer of troops. The MAC aircraft fleet includes about 1,000 aircraft and helicopters, including over 600 heavy and medium military transport aircraft. To airlift troops the Pentagon strategists plan to use also over 400 aircraft from civil airlines.

MAC's main tasks are to provide backup for the U.S. interventionist forces' operational invasion of foreign territories with a view to supporting allies and pro-U.S. anti-popular regimes in the struggle against progressive forces and seizing and retaining raw material sources. The study carried out by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT stresses that "the existing air bridge -- 70 C-5 and 234 C-141 aircradt -- is inadequate for the job." That is why large sums have been earmarked recently for the development and creation of new military transport aircraft capable of delivering heavy tanks and other large equipment from the United States for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

The U.S. Air Force Command in Europe is one of the largest outside the United States. Its aircraft fleet stationed at 24 air bases numbers about 850 aircraft. Up to 600 warplanes (counting 240 carrier-based aircraft) belong to the forward-based nuclear facilities. In addition we must count the FB-111 bombers from the so-called "dual-based squadrons." Sited at airfields in the United States, they can fly the Atlantic in a matter of hours, take on armaments at bases in Europe, and be used immediately to deliver strikes, including nuclear strikes, against targets in the socialist countries.

According to the recently adopted "air-land battle" doctrine, the aircraft of this command are set the task of annihilating Warsaw Pact troops before they have entered into combat operations, when they are still deep inside their own territory. The program for modernizing the F-4, EF-111, F-15, A-10 and RF-4C aircraft now coming into or already in use is aimed at resolving this task, which attests to the Pentagon's overtly aggressive designs. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is cynically demanding that the aircraft belonging to the U.S. Air Force Command in Europe be capable of constantly "threatening Soviet interests and the USSR's territory."

When the West speaks of THE U.S. AIR FORCE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC it usually notes the criminal role which its aircraft played during the United States' "dirty war" in Indochina. These were the aircraft which conducted chemical warfare, scattering enormous quantities of toxins in Vietnam and subjecting peaceful cities and population centers to barbaric bomb attacks. These were the aircraft, as the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN put it, which made fields "barren deserts" and turned valleys into a lifeless "lunar landscape."

The aircraft belonging to this command, numbering 1,125 combat planes, have numerous bases in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Hawaii. On the phony pretext of "containing communism," they are threatening not only the Soviet Far East but also many countries of the Asian and Pacific region, including the Indian Ocean littoral countries.

The development of the U.S. Air Force is thus aimed at enhancing the combat readiness of all its components, strategic, space, tactical, airlift, and others. Each component is being increased quantitatively and improved qualitatively. In accordance with Washington's global imperial ambitions the U.S. Air Force is concentrated in many parts of the world, threatening peace and the peoples' security.

RENMIN RIBAO HITS REAGAN'S SOUTH KOREA VISIT

PM181235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS roundup: "Provocative Trip: Why R. Reagan Visited the Far East"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 17 Nov -- U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea was anything but conducive to the establishment of stability on the Korean peninsula, a RENMIN RIBAO commentary notes. The newspaper writes that Reagan's attacks on the DPRK and his promises of continued military and technical assistance to Chon Tu-hwan with the aim of strengthening the South Korean puppet regime's armed forces can serve only to fuel tension on the peninsula and are in no way conducive to the peaceful unification of Korea.

RENMIN RIBAO describes the United States' overt intervention in Korea's internal affairs by supporting the Chon Tu-hwan regime as an "abnormal phenomenon." The newspaper writes that the Chinese people resolutely condemn these actions of the United States.

PRC MEDIA NOTE RENEWED PRC-USSR TRADE EXCHANGES

LD211628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (TASS) -- The Chinese media have reported the holding the other day of a ceremony in Korgas (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region) on the occasion of the reopening of trade exchanges bewteen China and the Soviet Union via this point.

RENMIN RIBAO stresses in this connection that the exchange of goods has been resumed after an interruption of many years, and that during the ceremony the Chinese side was presented with the first batch of goods -- Soviet-made trucks. The Chinese press notes that the accord on the reopening of goods exchanges, initially in Korgas and then in Torugart, was reached at the Soviet-Chinese trade talks last year.

RENMIN RIBAO writes that at the ceremony in Korgas, the leaders of the Soviet and Chinese delegations expressed readiness to further develop trade relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP ACTIVIST RECALLS TRIP TO PRC

OW210449 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Nov 83

[From program sponsored by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society]

[Excerpts] Recently a special travelers' group, composed of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, visited the PRC.

Professor (Stelareva), a membef of the group, member of the union and of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and a doctor of technological studies, is in our studio today. At the invitation of the PRC, Comrade (Stelareva) worked at the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics in 1956 and 1957. Along with many other Soviet teachers, she assisted the Chinese people in training airplane manufacturing specialists.

During the interview a reporter of this station asks her: You returned from China not long ago, what sort of impression do you have of the trip?

[Begin Stelareva recording in Russian, fading into translation]: I was very lucky to be a member of the special travelers group which visited the PRC from 6 through 21 October. I was very delighted and excited to be able to revisit China. Twenty-six years ago I worked in the aeromechanics and hydrodynamics laboratories of the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics. For this reason I was eager to discover the changes in China over the years and meet the teachers and translators I had worked with. Urban Beijing has changed a great deal. Many living quarters have been built, or are being built, there. A subway has also been constructed. The 2-week tour of China made a deep impression on me. In recent years Chinese workers have accomplished much in economic and cultural construction and in improving the people's material standards and well being. The visit to the PRC convinces me and my friends that friendship between our two countries is in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. People we met in China still remembered the fine Soviet-Chinese cooperation during the first 10 years after the PRC's founding. They all showed their sincere feelings to our country and hoped that friendship between our two countries would be resumed. A special traveling group, composed of activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, is currently visiting the USSR. Not long ago we had a meeting with all its members at the Soviet-Chinese Freindship Society. I believe they also know that the Soviet people have the same kind of friendship towards the Chinese people. I think exchanges of traveling groups will help strengthen our two countries' friendly ties. [end recording]

USSR, JAPAN BEGIN RECIPROCAL FISHING TALKS

LD211513 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- Soviet-Japanese inter-governmental negotiations on reciprocal fishing in 1984 have begun at the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR today. The negotiations are being held within the framework of the intergovernmental Moscow and Tokyo agreements of 1977 on Japanese fishing off the USSR's Far Eastern coast and Soviet fishing off the coast of Japan.

National quotas of fishing are to be specified during the negotiations, and other questions of mutual interest are to be resolved.

SOVIET PUBLICATIONS REPORT ON DPRK LIFE, WORK

SK220340 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Soviet publications often carry data on the fraternal Korean people's life, work, their success in the construction of a socialist society, and the successful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

For instance, the magazine PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA carries a special article on the development of equal and mutually advantageous economic relations. The magazine notes the full cooperation furnished by the Soviet people to DPRK workers in constructing a new society and indicates that enterprises constructed in the 70's in People's Korea with Soviet technical cooperation have helped considerably increase the Republic's production of electricity, coal, steel, rolled steel, and nitrogenous fertilizer. It also indicates that Soviet-Korean economic cooperation has developed and improved on an equal basis and is being made closer on a new level.

IZVESTIYA carries an article by its correspondents who have recently been to People's Korea. In this article on Soviet-Korean cooperation in the work of People's Korea's farmers and its agriculture, they note the Korean people's diligence and their love for the land, befitting a master.

The Soviet Union's contribution to the significant success attained by rural workers of People's Korea is worth mentioning. For example, various kinds of tractors, trucks, and other farm implements are being manufactured in People's Korea based on technology provided free by the Soviet Union to the Republic's relevant organizations.

PRAVDA also carries a Pyongyang correspondent's article titled "Friends Be Blessed With Experience," which reports on the success of Korean fishermen who catch hundreds of thousands of tons of fish every year and on the raising of a great deal of fresh-water fish in People's Korea. The article tells us of the large-scale fish farms in many areas of the republic and of the work experience of raising [word indistinct] at one fish farm in Pukchang.

Every year in the Soviet Union, Soviet scholars on Korea publish their research works on the implications of Korea's historical past and on the Korean people's struggle for national liberation. The recent issue of the magazine AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA carries a review of the book titled 'The Illumination Movement and the Educational System in Korea from the Latter Half of the 19th Century to the Early Part of the 20th Century.'

'SHAMELESS' U.S. AID TO DRA COUNTERREVOLUTION HIT

PM211430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov report: "Where the Dushmans Come From"]

[Text] Kabul -- At an exhibition in Gandahar, organized after the latest operation to rout a large dushman gang, mortars, grenade-throwers, carbines, submachineguns, antitank mines, and shells confiscated from the bandits were displayed on long tables. Most were American-made. I have seen many similar exhibitions on Afghan soil: in Kabul and Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar-e Sharif, in little villages and at field airstrips. Often there are other trophies along with the lethal hardware: good battle jackets and soldier's boots, bundles of new dollar bills, and stacks of counterrevolutionary literature. Not far from the capital, in the Bagram District, journalists were shown three American military radio sets for satellite communications.

For more than 5 years now the United States has been continuing its large-scale military interference in the DRA's internal affairs. Huge consignments of all kinds of weapons made in the United States or bought with American money are shipped into Afghanistan by secret mountain paths and old smugglers' routes. It is known that during this time Washington has appropriated $281 million as aid to hired killers and thugs, saboteurs and terrorists. In the current fiscal year alone the figure is already $105 million. In recent years, on U.S. initiative and with U.S. resources, more than 100 camps, bases, and training centers for counterrevolutionary gangs have been set up on the territory of Pakistan, the DRA's neighbor. As the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reported the other day, more than 300 American instructors are there, teaching the Afghan people's enemies and traitors various methods of killing and subversive and terrorist activity.

The "Black Book of the Counterrevolution" published in the DRA this year reports that the counterrevolutionaries, using this generous material and moral support from their American patrons, have destroyed countless houses, schools, hospitals, and mosques in Afghanistan and disrupted 41,000 km of communications routes and dozens of industrial enterprises and power stations. With this aid the enemies of the Afghan revolution perpetrate mass killings of innocent people, including women, children, old people, religious figures, and activists in the cooperative movement.

As Babrak Karmal said in his speech on the 64th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence, the Reagan administration has in effect elevated shameless interference in the DRA's internal affairs to the level of official policy. It was this approach on the part of the U.S. Administration to the Afghan problem that was publicized during U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent visit to Pakistan.

The Afghan people denounce with anger and indignation the White House's piratical actions and designs. Official Washington must know: No violence or atrocities can stop the revolution's victorious march.

'PEOPLE'S POWER' KEYNOTES DRA 'MODERN LIFE'

LD212138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Strengthening of the people's power and ever wider support for it by the peasants are the main features of modern life in the Afghan village.

[Fadeyev] The village of (Pol-e Sangi), administrative center of Deh Sabz District. In this building more than 5 years ago the PDPA's district regional committee made its base. Quite a bit has been done over the years. True, there have been mistakes and exaggerations. The day we arrived these elected peasant representatives, with the regional committee secretary, Comrade (Malik), were trying to correct injustices that had occurred in distributing the land. The distribution was carried out without taking the quality of soil into account, so it happened that with equal shares one man got lack earth and another sand or clay. We found it interesting that it was to the regional committee, to its secretary, that these people had come for justice.

Today 21,000 people live in the district. Before there were more. Some left for Pakistan, others were dragged into gangs by force or deceit. But the truth about the new life, the truth about the revolution, about people like (Abdol Malik) here, reaches the deceived Afghans. Here is one who has just returned from Pakistan, (Khaja Safar):

[Begin (Khaja Safar) recording in Pashto with superimposed translation] After the revolution I gave in to the persuasions of our enemies and went away to Pakistan. I saw a lot over those years, but the bitterest impression is of the life of my fellow tribesmen. People like us are simply not regarded as people there. [end recording]

[Fadeyev] (Khaja Safar) returned to build a new life with everyone else. Now look at these armed people. They have the task of guaranteeing peaceful and a quiet life for the villagers. It was hard to believe that until very recently they were all members of one gang. So I asked the commander of the unit, formerly leader of the (Hajji Khan) gang, what guarantee there was that his people one day would not again turn their weapons against people's power.

[Begin recording of unidentified commander in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] We have gone over to the side of the revolutionary government because its policy suits us. I have decided that we can wash away our shame only by serving the people's power loyally and honorably. We will allow nobody here to raise a hand against it. I do not think any other guarantees are needed from us. [end recording]

[Fadeyev] On the way out of the village we filmed this machine and tractor station which is being built. The secretary of the regional committee and many people who believe in him dream of making their district into the most highly mechanized agricultural area of Kabul Province in the not-too-distant future. They are bringing the fulfillment of their dream nearer by their labor and the conviction of their own righteousness.

AMIN SAID TO HAVE SOUGHT REBEL AS DRA PREMIER

WA181111 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 43, 25 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by P. Petrov, candidate of historical sciences: "Dushmans -- Another Word for Bandits"]

[Excerpt] The dushmans have a disgusting image of butchery. The "portrait" of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, boss of the "Hezb-e-Eslam" (Islamic Party) group, is clear evidence of this.

International reaction is relying on this cutthroat for a great deal. It is no accident that in his time -- as Babrak Karmal has revealed -- the traitor to the Afghan revolution H. Amin planned to make Hikmatyar no more and no less than the prime minister of the country. With the CIA's help Amin established contacts with him to prepare a coup d'etat.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SOUTHEAST ASIA

Sees Pham Van Dong in SRV

PM211706 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Mutual Support"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Nov -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, received S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, who is in Vietnam on an official friendly visit.

The Vietnamese people, Pham Van Dong declared, acclaim the efforts made by the Polish people to stabilize the situation in the country. We are confident that, under the PZPR's leadership, they will surmount difficulties, rebuff intrigues by imperialist forces against People's Poland, and reliably defend socialism.

The SRV leader expressed thanks to the PZPR and the Polish Government and people for their assistance and support for Vietnam's revolutionary cause and stressed that the CPV, the government, and the working people are on the side of Poland's communists and people.

The sides resolutely condemned the militarist policy of U.S. imperialism and the Reagan administration's plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in West Europe, as well as the U.S. aggression against Grenada.

Poland, S. Olszowski declared, fully supports the SRV's foreign policy. This policy plays an important role in the struggle for peace and the development of good-neighborly relations between the countries of Southeast Asia. Vietnam is an outpost of socialism in the south of the Asian continent.

The Polish foreign minister stressed that the attempts by reactionary forces to separate Poland from the socialist community have failed.

Talks With Heng Samrin in PRK

LD211929 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh November 21 TASS -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, President of the State Council of the PRK Heng Samrin. He received member of the Politburo of the PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] Central Committee, Foreign Minister of Poland Stefan Olszowski who is staying here on an official friendly visit. Of special importance in the struggle for peace, Heng Samrin said, are the proposals of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, aimed at liquidating the military threat and at ending the arms race.

The leader of the PRK thanked the PUWP, the government and the people of Poland for the assistance and support of the just cause of the Kampuchean people. He stressed that the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the government and the working people of the country are on the side of the communists and people of Poland.

The sides resolutely condemned the militarist policy of U.S. imperialism, the plans of the Reagan administration and NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. aggression against Grenada, and the threats against Nicaragua and Socialist Cuba.

The Polish People's Republic, Stefan Olszowski said, fully supports the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The alliance with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries has been and remains the cornerstone of our policy.

During his sojourn in Kampuchea Stefan Olszowski also met with member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea Chan Si.

SRV-SYRIA COMMUNIQUE BACKS USSR 'PEACE' EFFORTS

LD211647 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi November 21 TASS -- Vietnam and Syria fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the conclusions contained in the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it is said in a communique issued here upon a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a delegation from the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria led by Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the Party's pan-Arab leadership.

During the talks representatives of both parties strongly condemned U.S. military presence in the Middle East and U.S. aid to Israeli aggressors. They demanded an immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from illegally occupied territories in Lebanon and other Arab countries.

Vietnam and Syria voiced determined support for the just struggle by the Palestinian people for their national rights under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- their sole lawful representative.

Vietnam and Syria denounced the arms race escalated by Washington and the deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. These actions by the American administration, the communique emphasized, are a threat to peace and security in the world.

During the visit the Syrian delegation was received by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

SOVIET UNION REPLACES AMBASSADOR TO FIJI

PM211219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yevgeniy Matveyevich Samoteykin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia, to the joint post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Fiji.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Nikolay Georgiyevich Sudarikov from the additional duties of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Fiji.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH MSZMP'S GYENES IN MOSCOW

PM211505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A. Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, was in Moscow 14-17 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings took place with M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee, with G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were devoted to a comradely exchange of experience of the organization of party control and auditing work in the CPSU and the MSZMP.

Taking part in the talks were I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM211518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by I. Pozsgay, general secretary of the council, has been in our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Talks took place in CPSU Central Committee departments and the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics of the World Socialist System Institute. Questions of cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Patriotic People's Front were discussed at the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

PZPR PLENUM PROCEEDINGS IN WARSAW REPORTED

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

LD211845 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw November 21 TASS -- The PUWP Central Committee held its 14th plenary meeting here.

As the PAP news agency reports, the plenum discussed the report of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee on the party's tasks in the future implementation of the goals of the socio-economic policy. A decision to this effect has been taken.

The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski made the concluding speech at the plenum. He pointed out, among other things, that the discussion at the plenary meeting centered around four questions: Firstly, what has already been possible to achieve and which of the targets set have been implemented; secondly, what has so far failed to be implemented and why; thirdly, whence the chief dangers to Poland emanate today; and fourthly, through what avenues can an overall improvement of the economic situation in the country be achieved.

Much has been implemented in less than a two-year period, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, the country has been saved from economic ruin, and the slide backward has been halted. Elementary conditions have been created to start, albeit in small steps and in an uneven rhythm, making headway. The sense of security, and the elimination of the threat of hunger and cold, also ought to be regarded as especially important for the people. The fact is that toward the close of 1981 that threat was real. In the minds of the people, it is the PUWP that is the sole force capable of leading Poland out of the present difficulties.

Wojciech Jaruzelski further stressed that Polish economy is increasingly becoming an arena for political struggle. The internal and external class enemy is bent on making up at the economic front for all that it has lost at the political front. It resorts to different means of pressure to exacerbate the difficulties. On the one hand, one hears calls for torpedoing government orders, and, on the other, -- a system of anti-Polish sanctions is being applied, directed by the U.S. Administration. This is the ultimate in meanness, a cynical form of struggle against Polish economy, i.e. against the Polish people. It is also being attempted to sweeten the depravity of the sanctions with humiliating hand-outs. They take away billions from us, while giving us mere pittance, said the speaker referring to the so-called donations coming from the West.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reminded that in the capitalist countries the overcoming of a crisis starts with deep cuts in budget allocations on social security, education, culture and health care. In Poland, we do not want to take this road. This does not mean, however, that we can feel free from the operation of economic laws, or give up methods stimulating a higher labour productivity.

Referring to the proposed rise in prices of food products, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed: We shall not take hasty decisions, we shall carefully consider all the possibities for mitigating the consequences of this painful operation. No one rejoices in it, but it is indispensable, and there is no other way out.

Wojciech Jaruzelski then pointed to the reserves to be found in the country's scientific and technological potential, the raw materials base, in reducing wastefulness, saving materials, and in raising the quality and discipline of labour. He reminded that the government is preparing a draft of legislating changes providing for increased criminal responsibility for mismanagement and wasting society's assets.

Our realistic economic future -- is a broadly understood integration within the CMEA, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. We are increasingly feeling, and value highly, the manifestation of this co-operation. In this context, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee reminded of the positive results of the party and state visits and party and state contacts held lately or soon to be held with the fraternal socialist countries.

The plenum examined organisational issues. Member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee T. Porebski was elected a PUWP Central Committee Secretary. G Bednarski was also elected a PUWP Central Committee secretary. Elected as an alternate member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee was M. Orzechowski who was simultaneously relieved, at his own request, of his post of secretary of the PUWP Central Committee in connection with being vested with the duties of Secretary General of the Polish Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

Resolution Adopted

LD201602 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw November 20 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has closed its 14th plenary meeting here.

According to the PAP agency, the plenum discussed party tasks on continuing the realization of the aims of the social and economic policy and adopted a corresponding resolution. The plenum also examined some organizational issues. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, read the closing speech at the plenary meeting.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI MET BY SOVIET OFFICIALS 14 NOV

PM171451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Short Stopover"]

[Text] S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, made a short stopover in Moscow on 14 November on his way to Hanoi. He was met and seen off by B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, as well as S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

CSSR'S STROUGAL WARNS FRG ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD201814 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Prague November 20 TASS -- We are seriously concerned over the developments taking place to the west of Czechoslovakia's borders, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, has declared here. The U.S. Administration is deliberately imposing on the peoples its policy of armaments and confrontation, Washington's aggression against Grenada shows that it has moved from threats to military actions that contradict the U.N. Charter and principles of international law, and the interests of the world community. The United States wants to turn its NATO allies into hostages, and Europe into a cockpit of war.

We are convinced, the head of the Czechoslovak Government pointed out, that there is a chance to reach a fair, mutually acceptable accord which will ensure both sides equal and same security. The USSR's goodwill was confirmed recently by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

But our goodwill, he said, is not a manifestation of our weakness. The efforts to reach a compromise cannot be used to threaten the security of socialist countries. Our response measures serve the cause of strengthening the defense capability of Czechoslovakia and of the entire socialist community.

On the eve of Bundestag debates on the deployment of new American missiles on West German territory, Lubomir Strougal stressed, we warn once again the West German leaders against this step that is fraught with far-reaching consequences.

SFRY FOREIGN SECRETARY SPEECH AT ASSEMBLY CITED

LD181906 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade November 18 TASS -- Lazar Mojsov, Federal Executive [as received] secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, made a report on the international situation and the foreign policy of the country at a meeting of the Federal Chambers of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Strong calls are being made throughout the world, he said, for an end to a senseless and dangerous arms race. Yugoslavia supports all the initiatives aimed at promoting disarmament, the process of detente in Europe and the world over.

Expressing concern over the aggravation of the international situation, Lazar Mojsov said that it was explained by efforts to use the 'positions-of-strength policy', to intervene in the affairs of other countries, to undermine the process of detente and intensify the arms race. He emphasized that strained relations between the Soviet Union and the United States had an adverse effect on the international situation.

In this connection Lazar Mojsov made note of the need of reaching early accord in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations at Geneva.

Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov went on to say, is vitally interested in an international agreement which would lead to effective disarmament and promote the process of detente. It, therefore, links great hopes with the forthcoming Stockholm conference on confidence and security measures and disarmament in Europe. The proposal for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, a zone free from nuclear weapons, is also very important.

Yugoslavia, just like the entire world public, strongly condemns the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada as a flagrant violation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity (of that country). The intervention has seriously aggravated the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The world cannot put up with the doctrines the purpose of which is to justify such acts.

Lazar Mojsov said that the continuing expansionist policy of Israel toward Arab countries and the aggressive actions of the racist regime of South Africa against the frontline states constituted a threat to world peace.

ROMANIA SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR

AU192116 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] In Moscow on 18 November a protocol was signed on the exchange of consumer goods between the Ministries of Domestic Trade from the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union for 1984, which envisages an increase in the volume and the diversification of mutual exchanges.

FRG'S KOHL EUROMISSILES STANCE EXCORIATED

PM211215 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 20 Nov 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Irresponsibility in the Guise of Responsibility']

[Text] "Europe's Responsibility for Peace" -- that was the title of FRO Chancellor H. Kohl's recent speech at the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] conference in Bonn. After studying its content, I took the trouble to leaf through a few volumes which reproduce the statements of West German leaders over the last 35 years. There is no doubt -- it was not the present FRG head of government who invented the bicycle. He is pressing on pedals which have been well worn by the soles and heel plates of his predecessors. Mr Kohl is turning gear wheels whose grinding has been familiar to the peoples since the time when the United States began to throw down the system of decisions made by the anti-Hitler coalition on the democratic restructuring of international relations, split countries and continents, and enmesh the planet in a net of military bases and commitments, actively preparing for "defensive" aggression against the Soviet Union.

The Federal Republic came into being, to quote the well-known French political scientist A. Grosser, "as the twin sister of the Atlantic pact; the cold war was its parent." It was sent into the most difficult sectors of the front. They wanted to use it as a battering ram to knock a breach in the East to allow anticommunism through. And the birthmark which the FRG bore prevented it from seeing the world for itself in the proper three dimensions.

Chancellor K. Adenauer, honoring the parent and gratifying Washington's ears, then spoke of "freedom and totalitarianism," of driving the USSR out of the "heart of Europe," of wearing down the Soviet Union with the arms race and imposing the West's demands on it from a "position of strength." And when the United States embarked on the next phase of its "German plan," the rearming of the FRG, he tried in every way to convince West Germans that there is no alternative to strong-arm confrontation with the socialist countries. Under the slogan "better dead than red," Adenauer justified adapting West German territory to suit the needs of nuclear war and, being strictly a civilian, made an important "discovery" by portraying tactical nuclear weapons as a "variety" of field artillery.

In short, H. Kohl is not very original in attributing to the Soviet Union the "desire for superiority" and the "expansion of its sphere of influence," the creation of "seats of crisis," and the intention of "blackmailing" West Europe and "separating FRG security from U.S. security." The originality of the pronouncements of the sixth chancellor lies rather in the fact that he chooses from his predecessors' legacy the most awkward, unpolished, unfinished products, as though a quarter of a century had left Bonn untouched. He is not interested in K. Adenauer's insight -- albeit rather later, toward the end of his political career -- when he acknowledged that the USSR does not seek conflicts and that West Germany can and must make its peace with it. Adenauer's refusal to consent to the deployment of American Jupiter and Thor medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic because of the special dangers associated with this, is not seen by H. Kohl as a warning, as a reason for additional thought. Adenauer in his early days as a statesman is closer to him than the later Adenauer, made wiser by experience and in many ways disillusioned.

As for the last decade, out of all its capital, what Bonn today is concerned with most of all is the NATO rearming program and the "two-track decision," which turns West Europe into a launchpad for American first-strike systems. Detente is either not mentioned, or is spoken of in the past tense. Not a word is breathed about honest partnership with the socialist countries on questions of security.

The impression -- and H. Kohl's speech at the CDU conference is new evidence of this -- is that the efforts of Washington, which intends to wreck parity and establish itself in the role of "world leader" at any price, are meeting with an animated response on the Rhine. Let us begin by disrupting parity, then we can disrupt the results of the war and postwar development -- perhaps this is the obsession that gives them no peace? So the new crusaders have beckoned, and now the adrenalin is flowing again?

Let us note one thing for the moment: The closer the day of the planned deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in the FRG, the stronger the mix of slander against the Soviet Union in Bonn and the greater the hostility in the speeches of personalities from the government parties. By all appearances, the Federal Republic has made the final choice against agreement with the USSR and in favor of the missiles. This happened in September 1982 at the latest, when the right-wing coalition came to power. It could have not doubts even for a moment that by mechanically echoing American demands and the collection of demagogic arguments in suppport of them, Bonn is conniving to frustrate the Geneva talks and robbing them of any positive prospects. If nonetheless they acted in precisely that way, if they unthinkingly rejected all Soviet proposals or pretended not to notice them, if they slighted the initiatives of governments, parliaments, and politicians from allied NATO or neutral countries whenever they differed at all from the U.S. opinion, if they scornfully shrugged aside the "street opinion" that embodies the concern of three-fourths of the FRG population, then they were acting deliberately and consciously. At least as deliberately as poker players.

Let us disregard the hollow expatiations about the Soviet Union's desire to "secure political victory in the conditions of a world where nuclear weapons exist." This rubbish is refuted by the Soviet proposals to ban nuclear weapons, stop production, and destroy stockpiles. Everyone knows about the USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States and its allies, the FRG included, continue, on the other hand, to cling firmly to nuclear weapons and openly threaten to explode them when and where they consider it "expedient." That is indeed political and military exploitation of the nuclear factor -- but by imperialist forces, not socialist countries, if you do not turn things upside down.

But in that same speech the chancellor, not being too worried about making sure things tie up, declared "nuclear deterrence" to be "the most reliable guarantee of preventing war." This is the key to an understanding of H. Kohl's concept. The more nuclear weapons there are on the Western side, the more powerful the "deterrent" and the more "reliable" the peace which ensures imperialism's prosperity. Consequently the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles is a good thing. According to Mr Kohl, the United States proves in this way that "it is aware of its responsibility for Europe's security." The "equilibrium" which has allegedly not existed since medium-range missiles appeared in the Soviet Union will thus be "restored."

The USSR has had such missiles, created in response to the nuclear threats from the United States and its NATO allies, for nearly 25 years. For nearly two decades the West not only refrained from raising the question of a "disruption of equilibrium," but constantly avoided examining the subject of medium-range weapons when the Soviet Union placed it on the agenda. The Soviet missiles existed back in Adenauer's time, and in spite of this, I repeat, the former chancellor was against bringing American missiles into the FRG. How does H. Kohl get out of a not too convenient position? In the most economical way possible -- he declares NATO's "two-track decision" to be... a "disarmament plan." The West will build up its armaments in order to "reduce them again" when the "deterred" Soviet Union begs for mercy and ventures to disarm unilaterally.

Washington's declared aim is to create the technical prerequisites for "decapitating" the USSR's political and military leadership in the initial phase of a conflict. This is why the United States is bringing its new missiles into West Europe.

As for a paralyzing strike against the Soviet Union's control centers, well, we shall see what we shall see, as the saying goes. But the American administrators have probably achieved one thing -- while all this has been going on, some of their allies have lost their heads. In any event, they do not seem to know what they are doing, inviting nuclear death into their homes.

Europe's responsibility for peace does not lie in mountains of weapons. Provided, of course, that by Europe you do not mean just the NATO part of Europe, and by peace you mean international relations which are equally just and advantageous to all states and peoples, and not just relations which suit the neoconservatives in Washington and those who share their views.

The principles of peaceful coexistence are restrictive only for those who, in their imperial grandeur, are unwilling to reckon with other people's interests. Identical security frightens those who see no future for themselves in peaceful rivalry between systems, for whom force is the last refuge and the main argument in attempts to out-argue the law of historical development and the demands of common sense.

BUNDESTAG MISSILE DEPLOYMENT DEBATE REPORTED

LD221016 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 22 TASS -- Debates on the question of deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons on West German territory are continuing in the FRG Bundestag. Representatives of oppositional parties strongly criticize the government's statement in which the demand is voiced that deployment of American nuclear missiles in the FRG be started unconditionally.

Deputy of Parliament from the Social Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr noted the danger of the U.S. Administration's militaristic course for the cause of peace. He emphasized that deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe might lead to a new round in the arms race. Egon Bahr said that the FRG Government did not put forward a single proposal to promote success of the Geneva negotiations. He highly appreciated the Soviet Union's recent proposals in the sphere of limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and noted that those proposals deserve to be most seriously studied.

Another representative of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Karsten Voigt said that in the statement, which was made by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, an attempt is made to justify the FRG Government's pro-American course, the NATO's plans of deploying of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of the country. He emphasized that the arms race, the growth of the militaristic threat and military interventions are the specific features of the policy of the U.S. Administration.

The co-chairman of the faction of the party of the "Greens" Otto Schily described the NATO's plans as an action of subordinating the FRG to Washington's policy which grows more and more aggressive. Paving the way to deployment of new American missiles, he said, the parties of the coalition and the present-day FRG Government ignore the will of the majority of the population, the principles of the FRG's basic law and international law.

So that is how things stand, comrades. There is only one thing that can be said at the moment with complete assurance, with complete clarity, and that this: the fratricidal struggle of Palestinians against Palestinians, Arabs against Arabs, is of use only to the enemies of the Palestinians and Arabs, of use to Israel, of use to the United States. All those on whom it depends must do everything they can to end the firing, to prevent the suicide of the Palestinian revolution. Only political talks can somehow save the cause. There is no other way.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON ISRAELI STRIKES

LD211155 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 21 TASS -- The United States uses Israel for hitting strikes on the Syrian contingent, part of the inter-Arab peace keeping force in Lebanon, said Minister of Defence of Syria Mustafa Talas.

The concentration of an American naval armada off the Lebanese coast, he said speaking in Aleppo, pursues the aim of exerting pressure upon Syria. But our country will continue firmly coming out for frustration of anti-Arab conspiracies, stressed the Syrian defence minister. Touching upon Syria's role, General Talas noted that the Syrian Arab Republic pursues the aim of ensuring independence, security and freedom of Lebanon, of preventing that country from being partitioned, exactly therefore Syria turns down the U.S.-imposed Lebanese-Israeli agreement which is aimed at turning Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate and which imperials the security of both Lebanon and Syria, said Mustafa Talas in conclusion.

WAR 'HYSTERIA' REACHES HIGH POINT IN ISRAEL

LD211159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Our Middle East correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports:

Hysteria about war has reached its peak in Israel. There was a routine government meeting there today. Threats against Syria again resounded. The Israeli press does not conceal the fact that concrete plans for delivering a so-called preventive strike against Syria are being discussed. Attention is drawn to the fact that a shameless campaign of disinformation, lies, and calumny has now been launched in Israel concerning policy on Damascus. In whipping up psychosis about war, Israeli radio, in particular, is making various sorts of calculations -- such as how many divisions, tanks, aircraft, artillery weapons, and missiles are possessed by Syria. Arab observers recall that in the past the Israeli population has been psychologically manipulated this way several times preceding major provocative action by the Israeli military.

The head of the Israeli Government, Shamir, is planning an official visit to the United States in a week. He will be accompanied by Arens, the defense minister. At today's government meeting, there was detailed discussion of questions relating to the forthcoming U.S.-Israeli summit talks. The Israeli defense minister expressed confidence that these talks will lead to a new higher level of strategic cooperation between the two countries.

Vogel Hits Kohl Policy

LD211545 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 21 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, has criticized the foreign policy of the Helmut Kohl government, saying it is characterized by "a vassal's loyalty" to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Speaking in the Bundestag debate on the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in the Federal Republic of Germany today, Vogel emphasized that the FRG chancellor's posture "has created the impression in Washington that the FRG is prepared for almost anything that the present U.S. Administration wants and demands."

As the chairman of the SPD faction pointed out, the FRG Government "has not used in full measure the opportunities for terminating the arms race." He gave a positive assessment of the Soviet Union's proposals advanced in order to reach agreement at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Vogel stressed that these proposals should have become a subject of negotiations and serious consideration. In his words, the SPD stands for taking into account at the talks the British and French nuclear missile systems. "The matter is," he said, "that these systems exist in Europe and are trained on Eastern Europe."

The chairman of the SPD faction rejected claims by representatives of the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party that the stationing of the new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons will not allegedly affect the further development of relations between East and West, between the USSR and the FRG. "It is much more likely that their deployment will have the most adverse consequences" for these relations and that international tension will heighten even further, the speaker said. At the same time, the renunciation of the deployment of these weapons, Vogel added, will scale down confrontation between the great powers and give a fresh impetus to the policy of detente.

Vogel rebuffed attempts to undermine and discredit the peace movment in the FRG, which, he said, has become one of the most broadly-based and influential.

'STREET FIGHTING' REPORTED IN BONN DURING DEBATE

LD211338 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 21 TASS -- Veritable street fighting is under way in the FRG, in Bonn streets, in areas adjacent to the government's quarter between the armed-to-the-teeth police and participants in the anti-war actions at a time when debates are continuing in the Bundestag on the question of deployment of new American missiles. The police brutually deal with those who do not want the FRG to become a launch-pad for new American first-strike nuclear missile systems. The police use water-jets which pour on demonstrators a solution which contains toxictear agents. They are beaten with clubs, photographed so as later on to put the names of opponents of "additional armament" on police "black lists." The police are conducting arrests among demonstrators. By the afternoon the number of those arrested exceeded 130.

KOHL'S CDU REPORT DENOUNCED AS 'FABRICATIONS'

PM211321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Mikhaylov article under the rubric "International Notes": "The Bonn 'Phenomenon'"]

[Text] One day people will collect together all the fabrications which have been used for 4 years now to camouflage the decision to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The work that will emerge will surpass -- not in amusement value, of course, but in inventiveness -- much that has been thought up by the Munchausens, [allusion to legendary teller of tall stories] of all countries.

But the paradox is that this abundance of fabrications is of little help to their inventors. People understand what the U.S. missiles mean. The protesters' numbers are growing. In many countries they already number two-thirds of the population, in other words a majority that is sufficient under the laws in force there even to change the constitutional system. Had democratic principles really been in force in those states, their governments, having placed the Pentagon's missile plans above the will of their peoples, should long ago either have changed their political course or resigned. Nevertheless, formal lipservice to adherence to democracy is one thing, and reality is something else. A king of record for disinformation was set at the conference of the ruling Christian Democratic Union, [CDU] in the report of its chairman, H. Kohl, Europe's responsibility for peace." A politician is, of course, like any other person, inclined to interpret facts in his own way but when fabrications are presented as facts and then used as the basis for political conclusions, in diplomatic parlance this is described as "distortion of reality," or, simply speaking, lies.

It is possible to indicate quite a few passages in the CDU chairman's report which are "enormously distant" from the truth. I will cite only two -- where the author himself indicates the absurdity of his claims.

"We," the speaker assured his audience, "have no right to accept the Soviet Union's monopoly of and superiority in land-based medium-range nuclear missiles." And further on: "Faced with the Soviet potential in medium-range nuclear weapons, Europe, and the FRG above all, would become a zone of diminished security."

We will not engage, as people along the Rhine say, in "splitting hairs." The approximate parity in medium-range nuclear means is recognized by authoritative experts in East and West. Even if it can be said that the USSR has more land-based missiles, this imagined "superiority" is more than adequately equalized by the far larger number of NATO's sea- and air-based systems of such weapons, without even speaking of the number of warheads.

But this is not enough for the Pentagon strategists. They demand the installation in the FRG and a number of other countries of almost 600 additional missiles "capable of reaching" Moscow and beyond. This would be in line with their concept of a surprise "first strike" against the USSR's vital centers. This is , to a certain extent, understandable -- they are possessed by the illusory idea of sitting tight on the other side of the ocean if a nuclear war breaks out in Europe. But it is hard to understand H Kohl's statement that NATO's "two-track" solution "is nothing other than a plan for disarmament," especially since only its second track has remained -- the deployment of the missiles. Such a statement can be described as anything but the manifestation of concern for security. Let us take another example. "The Soviet Union," the CDU chairman claimed, "wants to be in a position to threaten a nuclear war which would be limited to the territory of West and East Europe."

One might think initially that the author of those words has momentarily lost his spacial orientation. After all, the idea of a "limited" war in Europe originated not to the East but across the Atlantic, and people in Bonn are perfectly well aware of this. In their time they have even officially approached Washington for "clarifications." Moreover, the Soviet Union is not situated in the Antarctic. Any nuclear war on the continent cannot be "limited" for the Soviet Union -- Europe is also our home. Those people in Bonn who are trying to present Washington's idea of "limited" war in Europe as belonging to Moscow can be told: "It is improper to rob your senior partner and deprive him of his patent for inventing plans for the destruction of Europe."

The Pershing II and cruise missiles are on their way to Europe precisely in accordance with the U.S. strategic plans to wage a "limited" war there. Their installation, according to the Pentagon's illusory schemes, should "separate" the fate of the United States from Europe's fate in the event of a nuclear war. It is clear that, by applying the same logic, the Bonn conference speaker attempted to attribute once again to the Soviet Union the "splittist" designs on which NATO's missiles solution is based.

The CDU chairman has scraped the bottom of the scrap barrel left over from cold war times in his falsification of Soviet foreign policy. He compared those people in the West who seek to meet the USSR's constructive proposals halfway with those who capitulated to Hitler in Munich. To draw a parallel between the USSR and Hitler's Germany is blasphemy for a politician heading a "Christian" party and an outrage against the memory of the millions of Soviet people who died in the struggle to rid Europe of fascism. Such statements are an example of how low a politician may stoop to justify the arms race.

It may well be that H. Kohl was speaking only as the leader of his party and that what he said did not correspond with his views as chancellor. Such "phenomena" do, of course, occur. It is, however, extremely difficult to reconcile his report with the quite recent assurances that people in Bonn are pursuing..."stable and fruitful political relations with the USSR in the long-term." The CDU chairman's statement is rather reminiscent of the anti-Soviet tirades by his predecessor in the fifties and sixties. This may be why he calls himself the political "grandson of Adenauer." It would however, be well to remember that, at the decline of his power, when the cold war policy finally ended up in a blind alley, K. Adenauer -- also at the CDU conference -- called on people to remember the incalculable calamities inflicted on the Soviet Union from German soil and to understand that there can be no security in Europe without, and even less so against, the USSR.

'GREENS' REMARKS ON DEPLOYMENT DETAILED

Kelly Issues Denunciation

LD211118 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 21 TASS -- Petra Kelly, deputy of Bundestag and leader of the "Greens" party, has emphatically denounced the decision of the U.S. and NATO to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The overwhelming majority of the population of West Germany and other West European countries oppose the deployment on the continent of nuclear, chemical and any other mass destruction weapons, she underlined, speaking in an "ABC" television program.

The deployment in West Germany of the "Pershing-2" missiles cannot but evoke serious concern of the West European public, which has every ground to believe that the U.S. is going to turn the territory of that country into a springboard for a nuclear war, P. Kelly underlined.

Bastian's 'Indignation'

LD212116 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 21 TASS -- The present strategic line of the USA is that of preparation for an aggressive war in Europe, said Gert Bastian, former Bundeswehr general, deputy to the West German Bundestag from the "Green" party. Speaking in the parliamentary debates in Bonn today, Gert Bastian stressed that the stationing in Western Europe of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles targetted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was an element of that strategy.

The position of the United States, Gert Bastian went on to say, has been characterised by adamant reluctance to respond in good faith to Soviet proposals concerning the need to take into consideration British and French nuclear missiles at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. He stressed that in the final analysis the purpose of the U.S. position at the talks was to eliminate the Soviet potential in medium-range missiles and to site new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The responsibility for the negative consequences of the deployment of U.S. missiles was shared by the government of West Germany as well, for it unconditionally supported the U.S. plans, Gert Bastian said. He emphasised that the ruling circles of West Germany did not want to heed the voice of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country who rejected the NATO plans. Gert Bastian expressed indignation at the actions of the police who used water cannons and tear-gas to disperse a peace demonstration in front of the Bundestag building today.

To weaken the impression from Gert Bastian's speech, the chairman of the meeting interrupted him several times.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATES DEPART FOR BRUSSELS

LD220929 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has left Moscow for Brussels today for an official visit at the invitation of the Belgian Parliament. The delegation is led by Babken Sarkisov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

NORWAY PARLIAMENT REAFFIRMS' NATO MISSILE STANCE

LD220946 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Oslo November 22 TASS -- The Norwegian Storting (Parliament) has wound up the debate on the issue of the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The right-wing government supported by the bourgeois majority has succeeded, by a majority of only one vote, in voting down the resolution tabled by a number of opposition parties and demanding that the cabinet declare for postponing the NATO's dangerous missiles plans and for continuing the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

In the course of the debate the government has affirmed its adherence to the NATO's course for building up nuclear missile weapons in Europe, having thus demonstrated its open disregard for the demands of wide sections of the Norwegian and European public for opposition against the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the European Continent.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD221136 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism of France, chairman of the French part of the permanently functioning mixed Soviet-French grand commission, in the Kremlin today. Edith Cresson is staying in the USSR in connection with the 18th session of the commission.

Nikolay Tikhonov said that in the present complicated situation in Europe and the world, the development of Soviet- French relations in different fields may play an important part in ensuring world peace and the security of the peoples and in strengthening confidence in Europe, despite certain differences in views. It was stated in this connection that the line for an allround development of ties with France is a principled policy of the Soviet Union.

Both sides have expressed satisfaction with the development of industrial, economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and France. The work of the scheduled session of the "grand" commission has reaffirmed that both show readiness for a further widening of fruitful mutually beneficial exchanges in these fields, the spreading of the experience of cooperation to industrical cooperation. A number of promising fields, which are of great economic significance for both sides and open up wide opportunities for business relations between Soviet and French organisations and firms, was discussed.

Both sides view mutual cooperation as a factor of no small significance for strengthening peaceful relations between the countries of different social systems, of strengthening stability in Europe and in the world.

The meeting was of a business-like, constructive character.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET GREETS AUSTRO-SOVIET SOCIETY

PM211207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To the 13th congress of the Austro-Soviet Society

Dear Friends! The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially greets the delegates of the 13th Congress of the Austro-Soviet Society, its numerous members and all friends of the Soviet Union in Austria.

We note with satisfaction that the activity of your society is finding support among broad strata of Austrian society, political parties and official circles of the country.

The contribution of the Austro-Soviet Society to strengthening friendly good-neighborly Soviet-Austrian relations, and to developing economic, scientific and cultural ties between our two states, which serves the cause of peace, is highly appreciated in our country.

Your congress is taking place at a time when the international situation has sharply worsened, which is caused by the fact that aggressive circles of the United States and NATO are trying to break off the process of detente and to push the world to the brink of war. That is why there is no more important task today than to curb the forces of aggression and not to allow a nuclear catastrophe.

We wish your congress fruitful work and further success to the Austro-Soviet Society in the cause of strengthening friendship between the peoples of our countries and in the struggle for maintaining peace.

Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

PSOE DEBATE PROVES FIRST YEAR 'VERY DIFFICULT'

PM181415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Vernikov under the rubric "In the Parliamentary Gallery": "What the Debate Showed"]

[Text] Madrid -- It so happens that exactly a year after the Socialists won the election the Spanish Government has presented a kind of "interim report" in the course of a parliamentary debate on foreign policy and in connection with the discussion of the country's budget for 1984. The debate on the first question was not what you would call heated -- representatives of opposition parties and groups confined themselves to stating their positions on certain aspects of the problems under discussion that do not coincide with the government line.

In his 30-minute speech Foreign Minister F. Moran appeared to cover all the contentious issues, but some Madrid papers were disappointed. "Nothing new," the paper DIARIO-16 said. What prompted this assessment, and what new things would observers of different political persuasions and views like to hear?

In fact, the minister reiterated an approach to very important international problems that has been expressed more than once before and that is well known to the country's public. Having confirmed the pro-Western direction of Spanish foreign policy, the government's determination to go through with the referendum on NATO membership during the Socialists' present term of office, and also the wish to ensure the country's admission to the EEC, he rejected any charges of "equivocation" on the part of the government. Until the referendum is held Spain will remain a loyal ally of the Atlantic alliance, he added, but "we are not having anything to do with NATO decisions in which we played no part, for example, the Euromissiles decision; we will not be joining the bloc's military organization and will not be participating in actions outside the framework of the political document we have signed."

This, according to the minister, does not deprive the country of freedom to maneuver or of its own approach to questions of defense within the NATO framework, just as it does "not oblige us to condemn everything the East European countries do." As for current Spanish-American relations, they are "the best we have had in the past 30 years." The main thing is that the government was able to "link" the bilateral defense treaty with the United States to the problem of Spain's entry into NATO.

Yes, throughout its first year in power the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] government has tried to stick to this framework on fundamental foreign policy questions. But certain worrying actions and statements by the country's leaders which, while they may not run counter to the election promises, are at any rate at variance with them have not escaped the notice of any attentive observers. Thus, the referendum is now planned for spring 1985, although after what the head of government said at the recent meeting with European socialist party leaders in Athens about its being held when "political good sense has prevented the situation in Europe from deteriorating," there can be no certainty about this date either.

The problem of the country's entry into the Common Market is equally delicate. As is known, the present government is making an absolutely desperate effort to solve this question as soon as possible, hoping not only for certain privileges for its industrial products, but also for a potential European market for its agricultural goods. However, the "Ten," who are in the middle of one of the most acute crises in their history, are in no hurry to take Spain to their bosom, and Madrid's irritation is becoming more and more apparent.

It is no secret that there are forces in the country that want "novelty" even at the expense of concessions to U.S. and NATO pressure on the question of the country's membership of the bloc, and this came through loud and clear in the parliamentary speech by M. Fraga, leader of the right-wing "Popular Alliance." "Membership of NATO is not a matter for discussion. What's good for Britain and the FRG should be good for Spain too," he said.

The discussion of next year's budget was raucous from the outset. Suffice it to say that the opposition proposed over 500 amendments that blocked its rapid adoption.

The prepared budget reflected the country's grim economic situation, the unemployment affecting 17.2 percent of the potential working population, the growing foreign debt and the balance of payments deficit. But the method of surmounting these negative phenomena proposed by the government means a sharp increase in taxes, a reduction in local authority spending, particularly in the case of small municipalities, and restricted wage increases for working people, despite inflation and galloping food, clothing, transport, and electricity prices.

In short, the parliamentary debate showed that the first year has been very difficult for the Socialist government and that the election promises, which met with the people's support and brought the PSOE into office, remain unfulfilled.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD211018 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, has received here today Edith Cresson, French foreign trade and tourism minister, who is currently on a visit in Moscow at the head of a French delegation at the 18th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French "Grand" Commission.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a business-like and well-wishing atmosphere, both sides stressed the great significance of wide mutually beneficial ties between the USSR and France in various fields of the economy, science and technology, a further development of which is the task of the session of the "Grand" Commission. The striving was expressed for a progressive development of economic cooperation on the basis of long-term interests of the Soviet Union and France.

Great attention during the meeting was devoted to questions pertaining to Soviet-French relations in the political field. Andrey Gromyko pointed out the importance of Soviet-French dialogue in responsible periods of development of the international situation. To ensure that such a dialogue be fruitful, it is necessary that it be aimed at lessening tensions and military confrontation in Europe and all over the world.

Edith Cresson declared that the French Government strives for strengthening peace and stability in Europe. She reaffirmed that France declares for developing and widening cooperation with the Soviet Union in various fields, including the political field.

Present at the meeting were USSR Ambassador to France Yuliy Vorontsov, Member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs Anatoliy Adamishin, Ambassador of France to the USSR Claude Arnaud.

REACTIONS TO 'TURKISH-CYPRUS STATE' REPORTED

LD171934 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- The declaration by the leadership of the Turkish community of Cyprus of independence in that part of the island where the Turkish population lives has complicated the situation in the region and caused broad international repercussions.

This action of the Turkish-Cyprus leadership of the [as received] has been condemned by the progressive party of the working people of Cyprus, AKEL, and other political parties, as well as a number of public organizations of Cyprus including the Pancyprian Federation of Labour, the Cyprus Workers Conference. [sentence as received] Demonstrations against the proclamation of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" are held on the island. The demonstrators stress that the unilateral declaration of the "Turkish-Cyprus state" grossly flouts the generally recognized international principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Speakers at the meeting stressed that behind this unlawful action are the forces of imperialism, above all the United States, striving to create another dangerous seat of tension in the Eastern Mediterranean for the purposes of widening the U.S. military presence in the region.

It is reported that Greece and Turkey have alerted their troops all along the border between them.

Only Ankara has so far decided to recognise "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", while the United Nations secretary general, the European Economic Community, many countries condemned that action. The press of a number of countries points out that Washington also expressed regrets in this connection. The French LE MONDE writes: "The present Cyprus crisis will result in a further aggravation of relations of Greece with Turkey and the United States since, by all indications, Andreas Papandreou believes that Turkey and the United States have been informed of the coming declaration of the 'Republic'. Representatives of the Greek Government are convinced that it is only after consulting Washington that Turkey recognised the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". The press also notes the fact that the question of the recognition of the "Turkish-Cyprus state" is now considered by Pakistan which follows in the wake of Washington's foreign policy course.

It has been announced in the United Nations that an extraordinary meeting of the Security Council will be held today. It is convened to discuss the Cyprus problem in connection with the latest events on the island. President of Cyprus Spyros Kyprianou and leader of the Turkish-Cyprus community Rauf Denktas left for New York to take part in the Security Council meeting.

Condemnation by Cyprus Parliament

LD181322 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Nicosia November 18 TASS -- The House of Representatives (Parliament) of Cyprus at a special meeting condemned the actions of the Turkish community which has announced the creation of a so-called "independent state" in the northern part of the island.

In a unanimously adopted resolution of the House of Representatives urged the parliaments of all countries to condemn the attempt at breaking the territorial integrity of Cyprus and to take measures for the reversal of the decision on the proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

The Cypriot Greeks held a general strike yesterday as a token of protest against the Turkish community's decision. Workers, employers, and salespeople took part in the strike.

U.S. CRUISE MISSILE COMPONENTS ARRIVE IN SICILY

LD191246 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Rome November 19 TASS -- The first components of American cruise missiles have already arrived in Sicily and are now being kept at the U.S. Air Force base in Sigonella, the Italian newspaper REPUBBLICA reported today quoting authoritative military sources. The missile components were brought there, it said, right after the ending of parliamentary debates at the House of Deputies recently on the question of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The government, which enjoys the support of the majority in the higher legislative body of power, managed contrary to the will of the Italian people to get through the unpopular decision on deploying U.S. cruise missiles in the country's territory on schedule.

FRENCH 'PUNITIVE OPERATION' IN LEBANON HIT

LD190158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 18 Nov 83

[By TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (TASS) -- Dozens of people killed, more than 150 wounded -- such is the tragic result of yesterday's bombing by French Super-Etendard fighter-bombers of inhabited localities in the vicinity of the Lebanese town of Ba'labakk. This punitive operation, undertaken 24 hours after the barbarian Israeli raid against the Ba'labakk area, represents the first direct participation of the French in the armed sorties of the interventionists on Lebanese soil.

The American media point out that the bombs and rockets from French planes fell upon the Lebanese villages after preliminary consultations with official Washington, who, possibly, made available to the French data collected by American intelligence. Practically, the French put themselves in the rank of the United States and Israel: partners in the anti-Arab strategic alliance.

This French aggressive operation has evoked deep indignation from the progressive Lebanese public. The Lebanese paper AN-NIDA points out in particular that, whatever the pretexts put forward by the French authorities, they will not succeed in hiding the fact that France's policy follows in the wake of the United States' Near Eastern policy. "Today France has joined the White House, which gained long ago the sad glory of aggressor and interventionists," the paper writes.

Obviously, these operations of French troops belonging to the so-called multi-national force are fraught with the danger of France's increasingly deep involvement in the quagmire of the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Something else is obvious: No matter what the official circles in Paris choose to claim, the actions of the French troops in Lebanon help the designs of the American imperialism. These designs, as one knows, aim at partitioning sovereign Lebanon, turning that country into a springboard for aggression against the neighboring countries in the region, covering the Near East with a network of aggressive bases and fully subjecting that strategically important region to American-Israeli diktat.

KOSTANDOV MEETS WITH FRENCH EMPLOYERS DELEGATION

PM181547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] A meeting took place 17 November between L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and a delegation of the National Council of French Employers, headed by its president Y. Gattaz.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES FRENCH WOMEN'S GROUPS

ID202224 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 20 TASS -- Ronald Reagan and his administration are doing utmost to spiral the arms race, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has declared. Addressing a two-day conference of French women's organisations in the city of Nanterre, he pointed out that with that aim in mind the first batch of new American missiles was already delivered to Britain.

In face of the mounting threat of a devastating nuclear war, a powerful anti-war movement has emerged in European and other countries. Millions of people of different views are taking part in this movement, the French Communist Party leader stressed. Hardly a day passes, however, without them being smeared and insulted by "Reaganites of all sorts."

"Can one regard the millions of people who are acting in defence of peace and disarmament as irresponsible and dangerous extremists, as unwitting victims of Soviet propaganda, as Reagan's supporters claims?" Georges Marchais asked. "There is only one answer to that. These people follow the call of their reason and common sense. We, communists, are on their side."

On France's position on disarmament, Georges Marchais stressed the need to count the French nuclear forces on the NATO side.

In the struggle for peace and disarmament, the FCP general secretary stressed, women are playing a major role. Social inequality of women is one of the most acute issues of the French society. Big bourgeousie regards a just solution of this problem as an action that undermines the foundations of the capitalist world. Emancipation of women, Georges Marchais pointed out, is one of the most important elements in the struggle for a new society, for social progress and democracy.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ VISITS MOSCOW, EXCHANGES OPINIONS

Talks With Gromyko

LD211839 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Iraqi Republic.

The sides exchanged opinions on the situation in the Middle East and on some pressing international problems as well as on questions of Soviet-Iraqi relations.

Profound concern was expressed about the tense international situation which is a direct result of U.S. militarist policy directed at upsetting the existing balance of forces, gaining military superiority and securing the United States a dominant position in the world.

During the discussion of the situation in the Middle East the serious aggravation of the situation in the region, caused by the adventurist policy of Israel and the interventionist policy of the United States, was pointed out. By giving steadily increasing support to Israel as its strategic ally, the United States has in effect become an accomplice in the Israeli acts of aggression and embarked on direct interference, including armed interference, in the affairs of Arab states.

The sides voiced support to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and demanded a full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel troops from that country in accordance with resolutions of the U.N. Security Council as well as the withdrawal of armed forces of the United States and its partners in the North Atlantic alliance.

The conviction was expressed that the interests of the further struggle to thwart the intrigues of imperialists and Zionists and ensure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East imperatively demand the solidarity and concerted action of Arab states, of all national patriotic forces in the Arab world.

The sides declared their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people and called for an urgent overcoming of the strife and restoration of unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement.

In discussing the situation in the Persian Gulf, the sides pointed out the inalienable right of the countries of that region to freely manage their natural resources and declared that nobody has the right to interfere in the affairs of the littoral states under any pretext, including that of ensuring the freedom of navigation.

The Soviet side stressed once again the firm conviction of the Soviet Union that it is essential to put an early end to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and settle contentious issues by political means, at the negotiating table. An end to the conflict would meet the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people, the tasks of the social and economic progress of both states. The Soviet Union will continue to exert efforts, including those within the framework of the United Nations, to facilitate a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

During the talks, which passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere, the shared desire of the Soviet Union and Iraq was expressed to further develop bilateral relations on the basis of the Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Tariq 'Aziz, during which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

Also present at the luncheon were Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of a number of ministries and state committees of the USSR and other officials as well as Iraqi officials accompanying Tariq 'Aziz and Fadil al-'Izzawi, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

'Aziz Departs USSR

LD220953 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- Member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Iraqi Republic Tariq 'Aziz left the USSR today. He stayed here on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In his leave-taking interview to Soviet journalists Tariq 'Aziz highly appreciated the significance of the visit to the Soviet Union. It has become a tradition to hold constant consultations between the two countries, he stressed. This refers both to bilateral relations, and problems of our region, the international situaton as a whole. Very useful negotiations with Andrey Gromyko were held in Moscow. The negotiations were marked by the spirit of friendship and profound mutual understanding. Leaving the Soviet Union, I should like to note that I feel satisfaction with the results of the visit. Tariq 'Aziz reaffirmed once again the striving of both countries for the development of Iraqi-Soviet friendly relations in all spheres.

PLO'S QADDUMI IN MOSCOW FOR 'BRIEF VISIT'

LD221009 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by the head of the Political Department of the PLO's Executive Committee Faruq Qaddumi, arrived in Moscow today for a brief visit.

FACTORS, PARTICIPANTS IN PLO STRUGGLE EXAMINED

LD211536 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] The furthest East Asian theater of war may still be in the abstract, but the West Asian theater has been a reality for a long time. The main field for clashes is Lebanon. The day after tomorrow the Lebanese people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of independence. It is difficult to pronounce the word "celebrate" now, for there is a painfully unfestive situation there. Lebanon today is a bundle of fierce contradictions connected with the struggle of internal forces and with the actions of outside forces.

The Lebanese tragedy is linked with the tragic events that have split the PLO. After fierce clashes in the Al-Biqa' Valley, fratricidal fighting began and is continuing in northern Lebanon, in the area of Tripoli. Unfortunately, comrades, the information I have at my disposal does not yet allow me to give a complete picture of what is going on. So I will limit myself to a few introductory reflections now, and then will allow the main actors to speak for themselves.

You know that the PLO is an association of different military and political groups and formations. Quarrels and clashes have always accompanied sessions of the Executive Committee -- let's say, of the organization. But in the end a solution or an arrangement was always found which suited everyone. Last year's defeat of the Palestinians in Lebanon naturally made these disagreements worse, brought them to a boiling point. For the first time noticeable cracks appeared in Fatah -- this is the cementing force of the PLO, the organization whose leader has always been without question 'Arafat. Heading the opposition to 'Arafat were his former comrades-in-arms Abu Salih [nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha.] Soon political disagreement turned into, grew into, armed struggle.

Now let's listen to the main participants in the events that are taking place. I am quoting from the Syrian paper TISHRIN: The 'Arafat leadership is trying to destroy the cause of the Palestinian revolution and drag the PLO into a capitulatory peace process. This is how this paper describes the situation. 'Arafat, the paper writes, bears the main blame for the bloodshed in northern Lebanon. According to what the Syrian paper asserts, the chairman of the PLO executive Committee wants, under the (?appearance) of independent decision making, to push the PLO into adopting the Reagan plan and the notorious Jordanian alternative.

And here is the opinion of the Libyan JANA agency. This agency calls for complete support for the revolutionary movement of Abu Salih and Abu Musa, stressing that they are in favor of the sole correct path to solving the Palestinian problem, the continuation of the armed struggle against Israel.

The next document is two interviews by 'Arafat. An interview with the Japanese paper ASAHI -- I quote: "The aim of the military actions in Tripoli, which are still going on, is to defend the PLO. We aspire to peace. We do not know how long fighting will continue. This depends on the steps of the groups opposing us. Syria and Libya are trying to destroy the PLO politically and militarily. Using some part of the Palestinians as their agents, they drove our soldiers from the Al-Biqa' Valley, and are now trying to chase us out of Tripoli." And here is an extract from an interview by 'Arafat with HUMANITE. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee again confirmed his demand for withdrawal from the Tripoli area of the military formations, the schismatic grous, and also the Syrian and Libyan units. Apart from that, HUMANITE writes 'Arafat is insisting that representatives of Arab countries should be sent to the area, who would have the job of ensuring the security of the peaceful population.

At its session in Tunis the Central Committee of Fatah recently expelled 10 persons from the ranks of the organization, including Abu Salih and Abu Musa. They have been expelled because, it is pointed out, they have rejected democratic dialogue and the mediation of Arab or other parties, and with the support of Syria and Libya have started an open armed struggle against the Fatah leadership, trying to force the organization to submit to them by force of arms.

The Tel Aviv rulers are already gleefully rubbing their hands at the decision by the Reagan administration to sharply increase military supplies to Israel. That is not all. Now within the framework of this same strategic cooperation, there is a possibility of holding joint U.S.-Israeli naval maneuvers in the eastern Mediterranean, where the largest armada of U.S. ships for many years is already concentrated.

There is also a proposal to store U.S. weaponry on Israeli territory. In other words, it is all a matter of new practical steps by Washington and Tel Aviv to give the Arabs and primarily Syria, which rejects any capitulatory plans for a Middle East settlement, a military scare.

The U.S. Administration, many Arab observers stress, bears full responsibility for the current extremely dangerous tension in the Middle East.

ISRAEL ACTS AS REAGAN'S 'STRIKE FORCE' IN LEBANON

LD211633 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Tensions in Lebanon are mounting. Israel is stepping up armed provocations against the national-patriotic forces of that country. Last Sunday, Israeli Jets, including U.S.-made "F-16" fighter-bombers bombed Lebanese settlements of Bhamdun and Sawfar east of Beirut. Over the past week it was a second bandit attack launched by Israeli aviation with Washington's consent.

As was also the case during the first phase of the U.S.-Israeli intervention in Lebanon, one is being witness again to a "division of roles" between Washington and Tel Aviv: The Israeli war machine takes charge of the roughest part -- striking blows at the national patriotic forces, while the U.S. Administration delivers weapons and instructs the aggressor, in a bid to foist its political and military conditions on the Arab countries. These conditions aim at the establishment of a U.S. total domination in the region.

Acting as the butcher of the Lebanese people, the Tel Aviv rulers are being overzealous in fulfilling Washington's order. Under the pretext of "retaliating" for the rebuff the Israeli, American and other "multinational" forces are meeting with in Lebanon, they are pounding the Lebanese with bomb attacks.

Using Israel as the strike force, the Reagan administration is nudging it to continue its aggresssion, while progressively, step by step, increasing the U.S. presence, including military, in the Middle East.

The facts to-date indicate beyond any doubt that Washington and Tel Aviv are playing the same hand against the Arab peoples, carefully timing and coordinating its actions in Lebanon and the entire region, in a bid to intimidate and suppress the will of the Arab peoples to resist the U.S.-Israeli intervention.

It is no mere chance that Tel Aviv has resumed its bombings of Lebanese settlements a week before Israel's Prime Minister Shamir and Defence Minister Arens are to go to Washington for talks with the key figures of the Reagan cabinet. According to Western press reports, high on the agenda will be fresh shipments of U.S. weaponry to Tel Aviv. Shamir is expected to try to get the Americans to supply Israel with "Pershing" missiles which are first-strike weapons.

The United States has long been supplying its "strategic partner" with offensive weapons broadly used by Tel Aviv to widen its aggression in the Middle East. And so military intervention and terror remain the basic ingredients of the U.S. and Israeli policy in the Middle East.

U.S. SHOWS 'FULL CONTEMPT' FOR ARAB VIEWS

LD181723 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The United States seems more ready now than at any other time past to implement its foreign policy by military force. This is the conclusion reached by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. Many people not only in the West but also in the Middle East agree with this conclusion. Events in Grenada and the Middle East prove most strongly the truth of this conclusion.

The United States has declared the Middle East a region of vital interest for itself. It did this arbitrarily by virtue of its strength. American politicians believe that because the United States is a strong power it can ignore the interests of small countries and peoples and their national wills.

It is a know fact that the United States has a classified list of these countries. Thus Washington has elevated the law of the jungle to the level of official policy. But the people of countries declared by the United States as spheres of vital interest for itself do not in any way agree to submit to this imperialist whim.

A growing number of Arab countries firmly refuse to submit to the will of American imperialism. They have not only expressed their refusal in words but have gone to the extent of organizing opposition to the new American colonizers. This is what prompted Washington to introduce new elements in its policy in the Middle East.

In the past the United States has acted behind the scenes, hiding itself behind the backs of its agents and lackeys. But today it is acting openly in the forefront of the stage. U.S. forces have been brought into the Arab lands where they are openly carrying out agressive combat operations, killing the innocent, destroying their homes and burning their fields. This is what is happening now in Lebanon. And the Washington politicians and the Pentagon generals are preparing to do the same against Syria and other Arab countries.

At the same time, Washington politicians do not abandon the services of their agents, particularly the Zionist rulers of Israel. On the contrary, Washington spares no money or arms to increase the aggressive capabilities of its strategic ally constantly in the region. Deputy U.S. secretary of State Eagleburger has said that maintaining close relations with Israel is vital to the interests of the United States. But he added that Washington also works to bolster its relations with some Arab countries. He mentioned Egypt as the first of such countries.

It seems to me Eagleburger did so because Egypt was completely fettered by the enslaving conditions of the Camp David accords and particularly their appendices. Washington believes it is possible to use Egypt with greater effectiveness as a loyal partner to American policy in the Middle East. It is certain also that the United States is encouraged by the constant declarations by responsible Egyptian officials of their loyalty to the Camp David accords in spirit and letter.

It was because of this that the Pentagon recently intensified efforts to impose its control over the naval base of Ra's Banas on the Red Sea.

Ladies and gentlemen. It is no exaggeration to say that when Washington bolsters and strengthens relations with its two small partners in the Camp David accords with regard to its policy in the Middle East, it poses a new challenge to the Arab world, the majority of whose countries continue to reject the Camp David accords and other capitulationist deals. Thus, the United States openly shows its full contempt for the views and stands of the Arabs.

One does not have to be a genius to imagine the ultimate reaction of the overwhelming majority of Arabs to this line of American policy in the Middle East. Undoubtedly, the Arabs not only evaluate this line properly but they will sooner or later organize a collective and effective reply to the intransigence of the United States, the imperialist colonialist power, on the legitimate rights of the Arabs and their vital interests and national dignity. Thank you and peace be upon you.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS DEBATE PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD200033 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 19 TASS -- The Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Committee ended two days of debates on the Palestinian issue here today. The meeting was convened to discuss the current explosive situation in the Middle East.

Its participants expressed serious concern over the Lebanese developments. The lot of the Palestinian people, subjected to incessant repressions on the path of the Israeli aggressors on the occupied Palestinian lands, cannot but give rise to profound concern, their communique points out. What is observed simultaneously is a concentration of a great number of troops and escalation of military presence, especially of the United States, in Lebanon and around it. All this poses a threat to the sovereignty and security of the Arab countries in the region and to international peace.

On the basis of recommendations drawn by committee members, a special group comprising the foreign ministers of India, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Senegal will visit Kuwait and Syria on November 21 and report on the results of their mission to Indira Gandhi, the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

ISRAEL CONDUCTS 'PIRATIC ACTION' IN LEBANON

LD201527 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 20 TASS -- Israeli occupation troops in Lebanon have carried out another piratic action in Lebanon. Today, Israeli military aircraft bombed the positions of Lebanese national patriotic forces in a region controlled by the Syrian contingent from the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. According to Radio Beirut, bombs were dropped on the populated localities of Bhamdun and Sawfar, 18 kilometers to the east of Beirut. One Israeli plane was shot down, the broadcast says.

This is the second Israeli raid of this kind carried out in one week. As a result of a raid on the outskirts of Ba'albek on November 16, 35 people were killed and over 100 wounded.

'VITAL IMPORTANCE' OF GULF OIL FOR U.S. DERIDED

LD172122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. Energy Secretary Donald Hodel, speaking at a meeting with ministers of the United Arab Emirates in Abu Dhabi, declared that his government will not allow oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region to be halted. Asked what means the U.S. Government intends to use, the secretary declined to give a specific reply. Here is a news commentary from our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

Although on this occasion the U.S. secretary was reluctant to dot all the i's, the nature of the means and methods employed by the United States in such cases in quite well known, and all the more obvious since the secretary made reference to President Reagan's statement on the strategic importance of the Near East and its oil resources.

The scenarios for Washington's actions in various parts of the globe are largely one and the same. The given region, whether the Near or Far East, Central of South America, is declared to have vital importance for America. In that region the activities of every kind of U.S. special service, and primarily the CIA, are stepped up. At the same time, the U.S. Armed Forces are brought in, as is happening now off the coast of Lebanon and the Central American states. Then, rumors are spread to the effect that either Soviet, Cuban or Libyan military bases are being set up in the region. Finally, a hue and cry is raised about how the lives of American citizens and supplies, for example oil, strategically important for America, are being threatened. After this U.S. Marines go into action under the cover of the U.S. Air Force and naval vessles. That was the case on Grenada. Washington threatens to do the same thing with Nicaragua and Syria, and now, as we see, Washington is also menacing the Persian Gulf area.

Of course, there is still some way to go from the imperial ambitions and aggressive aspirations of the U.S. ruling circles to their practical implementation, and that distance is related both to the real correlation of forces in the world and to the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence. However, one cannot but ask the question: Who, in actual fact, gave the United States the right to run things in the world, to declare certain regions to be within its own sphere and try and implant orders favorable to Washington there? After all, such actions represent an attempt to elevate terrorism to the level of state policy. But, as is known, terrorists throughout the world are dealt with as criminals, and international terrorism -- especially in our nuclear missile age -- is truly a crime against the whole of humanity.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS RSFSR

PM181013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) headed by Kebede Abebe, a member of the Central Committee and chief of the COPWE Nationalities Section, has visited the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the course of a friendly talk O.P. Kolchina, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, told the guest from socialist Ethiopia about the national state structure of the RSFSR and the activities of the republic's soviets of people's deputies.

USSR, ETHIOPIA REAFFIRM TIES, COOPERATION

Supreme Soviet Greets Ethiopia

PM211635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia and CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government send you, Comrade Mengistu, the leadership, and the friendly Ethiopian people cordial congratulations.

The Soviet Union rates highly the significance of this important document, which has considerably enriched the content of Soviet-Ethiopian relations over the past 5-year period by opening up new horizons for their successful development in various spheres. The treaty also widened the framework of our countries' international solidarity in the struggle for peace, the strenghtening of international security, the peoples' peaceful cooperation, and social progress. It was and still is a weighty factor of peaceful and good-neighborly relations in the region of the Horn of Africa and on the African Continent as a whole.

We express confidence that the treaty will continue to be a reliable basis for the further deepening of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet union and Socialist Ethiopia.

We wish you, Comrade Chairman, success in your responsible activity, as well as happiness and prosperity for the friendly Ethiopian people.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Mengistu Greetings to Andropov

PM211711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

III. 22 Nov 83 J 2 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Dear Comrade Yu.V. Andropov!

The fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia falls on 20 November 1983. On this auspicious occasion I am particularly pleased to express to you our satisfaction with the general strengthening and deepening of the close cooperation between our two fraternal countries that was initiated according to the latter and spirit of the treaty. There has been a strengthening of all-round cooperation between our two countries over the past 5 years. The conclusion of numerous agreements in the economic, social and cultural spheres and also the widening of the exchange of visits at various levels continue to serve as positive factors simultaneously benefiting our fraternal peoples and helping to achieve our states' broader common goals.

However, despite our persistent efforts, the state of international peace and security is far from comforting. The policy of aggression and provocation being pursued by imperialism continue to render the situation on our planet truly very dangerous.

On the other hand, no one can deny that the Soviet Union is making every effort in the international arena to reduce the danger of war and promote the cause of peace, justice, equality, and progress for the good of all mankind, and that it continues to play the vanguard role in the struggle to curb extreme manifestations of imperialist arrogance and belligerence.

I believe that at such a critical time for international peace and security closer cooperation among all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces is of great vital significance for thwarting the intrigues of international imperialism.

In the sphere of our bilateral relations the past years have graphically demonstrated that the prospects for our cooperation and friendship are truly bright and varied. I am convinced, dear comrade, that the further broadening and deepening of our two countries' close cooperation in all spheres will take place in subsequent years in accordance with the spirit of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

Accept, dear comrade, assurances of my very deep and fraternal respect.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

Treaty Anniversary Meeting

PM211503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Multifaceted Soviet-Ethiopian ties are developing fruitfully for the sake of the peoples of both states and in the interests of strengthening universal peace and social progress. This was noted at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of working people held in Moscow on 18 November to mark the fifth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia.

The keynote speaker, N.F. Vasilyev, president of the "USSR -- Ethiopia" Friendship Society and USSR minister, noted that the treaty reflects the sincere desire of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples to strengthen friendship and cooperation.

The Ethiopian people, Taye Nesibu, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, stressed in his speech, are following Marxist-Leninist ideology and making every effort to successfully build a society without exploitation of man by man. The Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, imitating the CPSU's rich experience, has taken on the historic responsibility for creating a party of Ethiopian working people and is confidently leading the country's people to victory.

In the international plane our countries, on the basis of the treaty which strengthens their friendship and cooperation, spare no effort in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and advocate national liberation and peace.

The ambassador expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their selfless assistance to Ethiopian working people in building the new society.

Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

USSR-Ethiopian Ties Reviewed

LD160937 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes:

Progressive socio-economic changes meant to ensure the building of a new society in socialist Ethiopia are proceeding at a high pace. They embrace virtually all the fields of the life of the state. Much importance is attached to the development of an efficient and truly independent economy as a dependable base for these changes.

Socialist Ethiopia is consistently implementing a large-scale programme of industrialisation and the development of transport and agriculture. In so doing, it is vigorously cooperating with socialist countries, which share with the fraternal Ethiopian people their rich experience of economic development and supply modern equipment and technology for new projects.

Socialist Ethiopia's economic relations with the Soviet Union, its leading partner in the socialist world, are growing successfully. They are consistently based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and pertain to very different fields, including power engineering, industry and agriculture. These relations rest on the dependable legal basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the fifth anniversary of which is being marked by the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples these days.

The construction of the Melka-Wakana [spelling as received] power plant on the Wabe-Shebale river, a major project of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, is now in full swing. The putting of that 150 megawatt power plant into operation will raise by more than 50 per cent the aggregate capacity of the country's power industry. Soviet-made generating units will be switched on at it in 1986.

The assembly of the Soviet MTZ-80/82 tractors that has been organized in the country is a graphic example of fruitful Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation. These powerful machines assembled in Ethiopia will go out into the fields in 1984, the year of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. At present equipment continues to be supplied for the tractor assembly works from the USSR and technical documents have been finalized. Ethiopian and Soviet workers and engineers are working side by side at the project.

It is difficult to enumerate all the projects of bilateral cooperation -- there are 46 of them all in all, including a heat power plant in Assaba [spelling as received], oil storage facilities, industrial plants, educational establishments and laboratories. The agricultural development programme in Gambela that is now being carried out by the two countries will make a substantial contribution towards ensuring Ethiopia's full self-sufficiency in food. We can say with confidence that Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation is convincing proof of growing friendship between the peoples of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SENEGAL

PM211502 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Senegal"]

[Text] Dakar, 19 Nov -- Habib Thiam, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal, yesterday received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit.

In the course of the talk, which was friendly in nature, the two sides came out in favor of strengthening peace, averting the nuclear threat on the planet, strengthening the developing states' sovereignty, and changing the unjust international economic order. Questions of bilateral relations were also discussed.

Today the delegation was received by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. In the course of the talk, whichwas friendly in nature, the coinciding viewpoints of the Soviet Union and Senegal on questions of preserving peace, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and strengthening international security were noted. The sides also discussed a wide range of questions connected with developing bilateral relations.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit to Senegal, A. Diouf stated, will serve the further strengthening and development of cooperation between the two countries.

REAGAN RECEIVES SUDAN'S NUMAYRI AT WHITE HOUSE

LD220949 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 22 TASS -- President Reagan had a White House meeting on Monday with the president of Sudan, Ja'far Numayri, now staying here on an official visit.

They discussed the question of strengthening Washington's military and political ties with Khartoum which is regarded by the Reagan administration as one of its principal allies in Africa. Also discussed were new "concessions" by Numayri on the way to making Sudan a new staging ground for the fulfilment of U.S. aggressive aspirations both on the African Continent and in the Middle East.

ANGOLAN COMMENTARY SHUNS 'MULTINATIONAL FORCE'

LD211425 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Luanda November 21 TASS -- Imperialism is not giving up its attempts to crush the achievements of the Angolan revolution and forcibly to overthrow the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan news agency ANGOP has stated. It is this aim that is pursued by different plans for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola under all sorts of far-fetched pretexts, the news agency stresses in its commentary.

It has become known that certain countries intend to submit to the conference of the heads of state and government of the commonwealth countries due to open in New Delhi on November 23 the proposal on replacing Cuban troops in Angola with a "multinational force," the commentary says. Acting in this manner, the imperialist circles hope to secure some international support for their position on the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola.

However, it is an open secret that the plan of the "linkage" between Namibian settlement and the withdrawal of Cuban troops was first put forward by the United States, ANGOP stresses. The "linkage" policy intensively peddled by the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa was unanimously denounced by the international community. The U.N. Security Council forcefully stated that Namibian independence could not be subordinated to the solution of irrelevant problems. That is why the proposal of certain commonwealth countries in the present-day situation serves the interests of imperialism, whipping up anti-Cuban hysteria.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angolan territory is an issue of bilateral relations that is within the competence of the governments of the two countries, ANGOP notes. The question of withdrawing them will be considered as soon as the factors that have forced Angola to apply for Cuban military aid disappear. That is why it is absolutely out of question that today Angola will accept any proposal on the replacement of the Cuban internationalist troops with a "multinational force."

U.S. 'SINISTER PLOT' ALLEGED IN NICARAGUA

LD212315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Nov 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Reports coming in on our teleprinters about the situation in Central America give every reason to state that the plot by U.S. imperialist circles and their Central American satellites against revolutionary Nicaragua is becoming increasingly sinister. Let me ask my colleague Viktor Anikin to analyze these reports:

Events confirming the threat of direct interference by the United States along with its henchmen in Central America in the affairs of Nicaragua really are increasing in numbers. Let us take as an example some data which show an unprecedented increase in the U.S. military presence in the region. Joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers are taking place in Honduras. The Pentagon dispatched no fewer than 12,000 U.S. military personnel to take part in them. According to news agencies, U.S. Marines are working on operations to land paratroopers in conditions similar to those in Nicaragua during these war games which have been given the code name "Big Pine II." The arrival of large contingents of U.S. troops is expected very soon in El Salvador. By putting strong pressure on the Government of Costa Rica, Washington won its agreement to the deployment of around 2,000 U.S. soldiers and officers in the north of the country in the area bordering Nicaragua. The official story is that these units of field engineers intended to build roads and other means of communications. However, such cover for the setting up of a new bridgehead for an attack on Nicaragua, this time from the south, can hardly mislead anybody. As well as enveloping Nicaraguan territory in infantry pincers Washington has sent two armadas of ships carrying 25,000 Marines to the Carribean and Pacific shores of Nicaragua.

As for its allies in Central America, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly urging them on to increasingly resolute actions. This was actually the aim of a conference of the commanders of Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and U.S. armies held at the end of October which in effect ended with the renaissance of the military policing bloc, the Central American Defense Council.

Whipping up tension around Nicaragua is also being helped along by a psychological war against the Sandinista government, a war waged by the White House and the U.S. propaganda apparatus. President Reagan himself is setting the tone for it. He has stepped up still further his hostile attacks on Nicaragua on the crest of the wave of thunderous patriotic applause after the banditlike aggression against Grenada. Other slightly lower ranking official U.S. spokesman are not far behind him. Let me tell you about one of the deliverers of such attacks. Winsor, the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica told LA NACION newspaper in an interview that the United States -- and I quote -- cannot be reconciled with the existence of an active subversive Marxist-Leninist regime in Central America. Furthermore, he spoke of the possibility of direct invasion by the United States of the territory of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan people know of the threat hanging over the gains of their revolution and are taking steps to strengthen their defense. One of the latest reports from Managua says that a further 300,000 fighters have swollen the ranks of the people's militia. If Washington does decide on a new military adventure it will meet a worthy rebuff from the revolutionary people.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PM211421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and approved the regulation [polozheniye] on political bodies within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. As was noted at the meeting, the CPSU attaches particular importance to strengthening legality and law and order in the country. A major role in this belongs to the internal affairs organs, whose duty it is to ensure exemplary public order and protection for socialist property and the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, enterprises, organizations, and institutions. The implementation of these responsible tasks depends to a decisive degree on ideological conviction, political maturity, good organization, discipline, and the high professional and moral qualities of the staff of the internal affairs organs, and requires further strengthening of party-political, ideological-upbringing [vospitatelnyy], and cultural-educational work, improvement in the work of party, Komsomol, and other public organizations, strengthening of the political morale of the personnel, and a heightening of their sense of responsibility and initiative.

The organization and direction of this work is entrusted to the political organs created within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. They are obliged firmly and unswervingly to carry into effect the party's requirements on improving the activity of internal affairs organs and, educating militia workers in the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the motherland, fidelity to the Soviet people, the strictest observance of legality, selflessness, honesty, and uncompromising attitude in the execution of official duty to maintain public order and combat crime. The regulations endorsed by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee consolidate the organizational structure and powers of the political organs of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and define the principles of supervision over them by republican and local party organs and the ways of enhancing the role of party organizations operating in all links of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee supported the proposals of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party on the holding of functions to mark the 30th anniversary of the development of the virgin lands, while pointing to the need to use this portentous event in the life of our people for the consistent enhancement of the activity of the working people in practically implementing the agrarian policy of the party.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has approved the results of Andrey Gromyko's talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The big importance of the further consolidation of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic was underlined. It was stressed that cohesion and unity of action of Arab peoples in the struggle for their just cause is acquiring special significance in the conditions of the fresh aggravation of the Middle East situation.

The Politburo heard and approved Boris Ponomarev's report on a meeting between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and a delegation from the West German Greens Party which focused on a broad range of problems of limiting nuclear armaments and strengthening security in the European Continent.

The Politburo also discussed at its meeting some other issues of the country's domestic and foreign policy.

ANDROPOV LEADERSHIP STYLE IN FIRST YEAR VIEWED

PM151701 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 Nov 83 p 9

[Petrozavodsk newspaper NEUVOSTO KARJALA Moscow correspondent Rudolf Sykiainen article: "Andropov's First Year: Marx More Important Than Lenin"]

[Text] Today, 12 November, it is one year since Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Every such election is of the greatest significance.

I recall the national mourning in March 1953 at Stalin's demise. I myself was present at a mass meeting where people fainted after hearing the sad news; for almost 30 years he had dominated our feelings and our spiritual life, but his name was linked with achievements in the work of economic reconstruction and especially with the Great Patriotic War, in which people died for the fatherland and for Stalin. The abuses at this time were not linked with his name, with which they really were not connected.

When, what is now 20 years ago, Khrushchev went into retirement this hardly upset anyone, with the exception of his close relatives.

The subsequent 18 years of Brezhnev's general secretaryship was a very mixed era. He was perceived as a man who was absolutely honest in all his initiatives and in all his activities, but he lacked the brilliant intellectual eruptions [tankeeruptioner], the brilliant ideas which make a general secretary into a party leader liked by the people. His speeches at various events, usually overlong, were felt to be pretty heavy and they lacked incisive authority. During his last years, getting from his seat on the presidium to the speaker's rostrum had already become a major effort and this was usually no longer shown on television. People took offense at this.

Nevertheless his death came as a surprise. Especially since people had gotten used to this grand old man who liked to show himself on the television news and, at all costs, on the newspapers' front pages.

His books, which contained much practical wisdom of life and which had been awarded the Lenin Literature Prize, were advertised far and wide, as were his heroic deeds outside Novorossiysk on the Black Sea coast. But a few months ago, when 40 years had passed since the liberation of Novorossiysk, his name was not even mentioned. This detail was a little depressing -- a year ago he was still a great war hero.

The election of Andropov as general secretary was probably no surprise. In a way it had been presaged 6 months earlier by his election, after a pause of 15 years, as party Central Committee secretary. He had completed an important task in the KGB -- putting the security organs in the position they deserve in the government apparatus as the state's protectors against internal and external attempts to harm it.

I have a good idea of the puzzle which the West tried to solve when it was trying to guess Brezhnev's successor. The names with which this game was played had not even been thought of by Soviet citizens. In our view, of the almost 20 members of the Central Committee Politburo Andropov was the most unassuming and also the most sympathetic in appearance; the calm and beauty of his facial features appeared as a direct contrast to his two real predecessors. People also recalled his speeches, in connection with Lenin's birthday, for example, as a particularly important detail. They were up-to-date and rich in ideas, they indicated a clarity which many others lacked.

When he was elected later, we all began to wait for his first real speech as general secretary, and we waited with anticipation. He delivered it 10 days later, at the party Central Committee meeting in November, when the guidelines for the 1983 planning program were discussed.

At the very beginning of his speech the new general secretary said that his future work was difficult and called for major efforts. He said straight out that many important planning tasks during the 5-year period's first 2 years had not been completed. The plans had also been implemented with large production costs. This was the result of old habitual routines, lack of enterprise, and inertia.

The general secretary pointed to the task of widening the framework for independent activity for enterprises, production associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. He encouraged people to use domestic and foreign experience in the search for solutions to the economic problems -- he could not offer, he said, ready recipes. At the meeting he severely criticized the Communications, Ferrous Metallurgy, and Power and Electrification Ministries.

Communications have always been close to Andropov's heart. And this is not only due to the fact that he once worked in river transport, and that in Yaroslavl Oblast, where he spent his first years as Komsomol leader, he saw absolutely intolerable roads, the state of which he had already tried to influence in his youthful work -- it is not only due to this. The content of his life's work has been to organize human relations so that they are as effective as possible.

And here as well as factual knowledge -- he has almost two university degrees [as published] -- he has always used his own human features practically -- his charm, his gentle way of discussing things, his cordial smile, and he has tough experience of the lack of communication between people. And because in addition he happened just before, during, and after the war to work in Karelia, which is populated by different peoples, he soon realized the importance of organizing the reciprocal relations between the nationalities in a multinational country like the Soviet Union.

All this led Andropov to carefully analyze Soviet society. He primarily studied the party's program and in it he saw too many outsized tasks where attempts were being made to hurry along too quickly; matters must now be repaired when a new party program is drawn up.

When Andropov analyzed our modern society he devoted most attention to our society's fundamental unit, the labor collective. Our party is built up on labor collectives, as are the trade unions and all citizens' organizations. For this very reason the labor collective has developed into our society's fundamental unit, which in the past it was possible to consider the family to be. And he understood from the very beginning that he should concern himself with this link, with whose help, to use Lenin's expression, the whole chain can be pulled forward.

The situation in the labor collectives showed him that the most important thing absent from them was discipline, discipline in the broadest possible sense, not simply that people arrive for work on time and achieve the goals for their work. All this had been written about extensively in the press, but laxly, without bringing this question to the fore. Andropov did this. He brought it to the fore as the most important issue, when after 2 and 1/2 months he met the workers at a tool-making factory in Moscow.

When viewing Soviet conditions it must always be borne in mind that the country has no unemployment. On the contrary. At every factory gate there are signs saying that workers with this or that skill are called to work and listing the advantages they would have: day care places and summer camps for the children, study opportunities and recreation places for the workers themselves.

Under these circumstances a tightening of discipline is not an easy matter -- the man says goodbye and goes across to the neighboring factory where they perhaps need him more. And only if you get the great majority of workers behind the measure is success guaranteed. This was what was at stake in this restoration of discipline. Andropov's starting shot hit the bull's eye -- he won the workers' full support.

However, it is not sufficient simply to list duties and obligations for labor collectives and their members. They must also be given rights. And these rights were granted in a law passed 17 June on labor collectives and the raising of their share in the leadership of production associations, ministries, and organizations -- the name of the law bears witness to its real contents.

In addition the general secretary relied on the veterans, the old party members, of which there are over 2,000,000 who have already been in the party for 50 years. From them, too, he received support for his ideas on the restoration of discipline and order, ideas which were concretized in party, government, and trade union decisions.

Apart from Andropov's own exemplary behavior the calls to the people also saw to it that considerably fewer people went around the streets. People no longer needed to make their purchases during working hours, since many stores and service and repair companies extended their service to factory areas and lengthened their hours into the evening.

This was already noticeable in the fulfillment of the plan for January 1983.

However, the shortage of labor did have a great effect. Since all secretariats and ministry offices were functioning with a full complement of workers, there was plenty of space at the desks. [sentence as published] A closer study showed that in many places there were good numbers of idlers who live off their parents without working themselves.

Even though the slogan "He who does not want to work, neither shall he eat" should apply to these people in the Soviet Union without carrying out any work useful to the common cause, in other words they broke the country's Constitution. [sentence as published] If all these people were to be involved in productive work and all those involved in productive work were to work with moderate efficiency, the shortage of labor would disappear of its own accord. This is now a cause of concern to the party leadership.

Which questions worry Andropov most? My answer is: How is one to get people and managers at various levels to think independently and responsibly? It must always be remembered that there are no private companies in the Soviet Union, that all factories and production associations are owned by the state or the municipal authority. During the era of Soviet power not a single production association has gone bankrupt. Nor could one do so; the state would quite simply not allow it.

Thus the chief of a Soviet production association has "no need," as if one can put it so uglily, to think about the profitability of the association he leads and about the demand in the market for the goods produced. And thus goods have been produced which, as the latest statistical report puts it, are not in demand among the population.

Not a single factory chief has ever been disciplined for the production of nonsalable goods -- no matter how strange this might sound. And now Andropov has taken as his ambitious goal to get production association chiefs to think independently, as an owner thinks of his own company and its success on the market -- with the necessary adjustments dependent on the system.

In his day Lenin said that we do not have human material with which to build socialism other than that which we inherited from the previous system. Applying this to current conditions we could now say: We have no chiefs who could learn to think independently and responsibly other than those we have led by the hand for the whole of their lives.

Where everything belongs to everybody this is by no means an easy matter. But it must succeed, for without such thinking no socialist form of economy can function as effectively as the present situation -- including also adaptation to the world economy -- demands, something a socialist economy as such is able to do on the basis of its inherent features.

All these questions have been worrying Andropov in recent months. It is easy now to make a list of them, since on his initiative people have begun to publish such questions as have been up for discussion in the Central Committee Politburo. However, of these the problems concerning economic life have been most prominent.

When you ask what has made Andropov's work most difficult the answer is immediately clear: the shortage of results from sociological research, for it is immediately clear that only on the basis of such concrete results is it possible to initiate nationwide activity, including in the economic field.

To begin with it was possible to believe that Andropov was beginning with Lenin with an analysis of his work and the precepts based on his scientific investigations. But surprisingly for us all he began with -- Marx, Marx's economic science.

From this he shaped for himself a foundation stone on which he began to build structural tasks for the party and people; through this prism he saw the imbalance between the level of development of the forces of production and current production conditions, something which is the alpha and omega of the problems of economic life. As early as February 1983 he wrote a comprehensive article on these questions for the journal KOMMUNIST. In his article too it was possible to correctly lower the high blood pressure which the country is experiencing, since everything seemed to be getting stuck, marking time.

And as a background to all this there is in Andropov's view of things, still primarily man, man with his worries and needs. Concern for man and his welfare is here the most central task. Andropov has set in motion a campaign to develop man's rational consumption needs. He has said that each Soviet citizen, while still a small child, must get to know his own body and look after its condition.

He also considers that each Soviet citizen represents a certain nationality whose special features must be considered when relations between people are being developed. The press has given assiduous support to the general secretary in all these initiatives and begun a comprehensive education campaign in all sectors. Among the people the general secretary's thoughts have been remarked on aloud and people have backed them. And it is precisely this which guarantees his success in this particular field of human activity.

In the Soviet Union people were long silent waiting for the election of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, that is, the country's president. People in the Soviet Union did not indulge in guesswork. It was immediately clear that in today's situation no one else would measure up alongside Andropov for the post of head of state.

Andropov himself did not want the post at any price; the job would take up much valuable time and would mean much publicity, something of which his personality has been very dismissive; it was he who removed the living party and government leaders' pictures from street decorations when celebrations take place and in doing so he achieved a real upheaval in our way of thinking.

For 7 months he fought against this appointment, but did finally accept. It is true that since then our president's routine tasks have been carried out by his representatives, the chairmen of the Soviet republic's Supreme Soviet Presidiums in turn, as practice dictates.

According to the practice that has developed the general secretary has also put the country's views on military questions to the rest of the world. During the Andropov era the reactions to Reagan's speeches and actions have come much more quickly than in the past.

The world situation is tense. A breaking point has begun to take shape in the possible deployment in Europe in the very near future of new U.S. missiles. Day and night people in the Kremlin and its vicinity have pondered the next move in this nuclear game of the superpowers. Our proposals have been clear and reasonable from the point of view of Soviet citizens, and our allies have also joined in supporting us.

Andropov does not seem to rely too much on the military's own proposed solutions and judging by all appearances has been able to shape the calculations for them correctly, so that the ball remains in the other court.

On 15 June Yuriy Andropov will be 70. Will he then accept major decorations and expressions of honor? And how great will be those which he does accept? At that time his human humility will be sorely tested. Hopefully he will survive this with honor.

ANDROPOV SIGNS AWARD FOR ZHDANOV WORKER

PM211543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium bestowing the title hero of socialist labor on Comrade Yu.I. Prigoda, mill operator at the Zhdanov Azovstal Metallurgical Plant named for S. Ordzhonikidze:

For outstanding production achievements, for the successful fulfillment of plant targets and socialist pledges for production output and improving output quality, and for manifesting labor valor, Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Prigoda, mill operator at the Zhdanov Azovstal Metallurgical Plant named for S. Ordzhonikidze, is awarded the title hero of socialist labor, along with the Order of Lenin and the Sickle and Hammer Gold Medal.

Yu. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 18 November 1983

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS TO COMMISSION

LD220021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Particular significance is currently attached to successful wintering of farm animals. At a session today of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agro-Industrial Complex Commission a report was delivered by Comrade Pogodin, chairman of the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom, on the organizing of the wintering of farm animals and the fulfillment of plans for the output and sale of animal husbandry products. The commission heard a report by Comrade Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, on measures to reduce the consumption of grain for feed purposes and to make fuller use of coarse and succulent feed, byproducts of the food industry and the products of the microbiological, forestry, and other industries.

There was discussion of the work in the research and design institutes of Gosgrazhdanstroy at the USSR Gosstroy on reducing the cost and increasing the quality of construction of rural housing and cultural and domestic buildings.

The commission also heard the reports of chiefs of construction ministries on the progress of implementation of tasks set in 1983 for commissioning agro-industrial complex installations.

BAD WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS 'LOW READINESS' OF FARMS

LD191455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Workers on farms in the Russian Federation are successfully completing the agricultural year. The productivity of animals in the republic has noticeably grown, and the quality of produce sold to the state has increased. In Vladimir Oblast, Chuvash Autonomous Republic, the plan for milk purchases has already been fulfilled. Farms of Kuybyshev Oblast are also nearing their targets.

In the last few days many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of central regions of Russia have had to undergo a serious ordeal. The weather has taken a sharp turn for the worse here. It has grown colder, snowstorms and blizzards have made roads impassable. Despite this, as we have been informed by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, milk yields as a whole throughout the republic have not dropped. At the moment they are highest in Leningrad Oblast and the Karelian ASSR.

But at the same time the bad weather has also highlighted the low readiness of a number of farms for the wintering of cattle. Thus the milk yield in Kalinin Oblast, in any case not a high one, in the last week dropped by another 200 grams. The same has happened in Kurgan and Tula Oblasts.

These days have shown that electricity supply services too were not ready everywhere for winter conditions. As a result, in Moscow Oblast a significant interruption in the supply of electricity to farms took place in Istrinskiy and Dmitrovskiy Rayons.

SALYUT CREW PREPARES FOR RETURN TO EARTH

LD201251 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are preparing to return to earth. During almost 5 months aboard the Salyut orbital station, they have carried out a vast research program. They have conducted more than 350 technical, technological, and astrophysical experiments, and transmitted back to earth copious information invaluable for the national economy and science.

The crew have twice walked in space for a total of 6 hours to fix additional solar batteries on the station.

The cosmonauts are now mothballing the instruments and are preparing Salyut for automatic flight.

NEW AIRCRAFT SETS 'WORLD RECORDS' IN TESTS

LD181116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] As has already been reported a crew led by test pilot Marina Popovich has set world records on a new aircraft, the AN-72, which was created in the design office of Oleg Konstantinovich Antonov.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Oleg Konstantinovich, a few words please. What were the aims of the design office in creating this aircraft?

[Antonov] First, high economy, because the aircraft will be operated by Aeroflot, and low fuel consumption and low operating costs are of enormous importance to Aeroflot. I think we have achieved this. Well, we will develop the machine further and it will be even better! [end recording]

Even externally it is unlike all types of aircraft we are familiar with. First and foremost there is the unusual positioning of the engines -- on top of the wings -- which has considerably increased its lift, especially on takeoff and landing. The aircraft has a short landing run and can set down on the smallest airfields. It can rise to great heights. During its record flights, for example, the crew, led by Marina Popovich, reached a maximum height of 13,410 meters, 12,980 meters in horizontal flight. The AN-72 is a multipurpose aircraft. It can take on up to 10 metric tons of cargo or 58 passengers. It can operate as an ice survey aircraft, or be used for forest firefighting, and can be quickly refitted for transporting patients.